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For the National Ers. A PALACE IN GENOA.

> BY EDWARD SPENCER. La Scala.

-- " Fair Milan, Within whose veins long ran The viper's palsying venom."—Shelley. legiacally dreaming over her ruins, an he song itself, but rather to the ancient mem lings which the song has awakened-whic orne in her heart, and which now might Henry Heine's Reisebilder

my reader give himself no alarm; this not an Itinerary; the author has no of entering into competition with "Murof contesting public favor with " Brad-Equally is he free from any intention orth, "in mournful numbers," the ack plumage, heavy talons, and ruthless temof that imperial bird,

"Qui, per piu devorare,

hat is a political matter entirely, and, as such left to the discussion of pamphleteers, and correction supposed to lie perdu in "Des s Napoleonniennes." The objects of my ook are purely artistic: the evolution of cerin characters, the dramatic progress of cerin events, and the psychological phemomena aduced (to use a scientific term) by the recipocal interaction of these characters and these

nustances to transpire in "at Palace in sequence from them, but yet, spite all their maa" without baving something to do with hearts filled with this contempt and scorn and y and Italian life and scenery—the more so, loathing.

Presently, Helen began to notice that the eyes as is necessary for the proper understandnuch of preliminary explanation seems to been required, in order that our purposes

ethod shall not be misunderstood. The two days which our friends gave to Micture, when so much life, health, and ity, combined to waken them into motion. ere were the Brera and Ambrosiana, with their MSS, its drawings by da Vinci, Michel Anand its hair of Lucrezia . the former, with its "Sposalizio" of Rafael, its old free. f the days of Luini, its Titians, Guidos, ets, Giorgiones, Schidones, and, above grand pathetic "Hagar," from the penle dragged them off to study the Duomo, mous cathedral which has been depicted speak of what they saw and felt, but, ngle brief sentence from the pen of

This cathedral is not the child of law and ng beauties catch a higher, warmer color ose instincts of feeling which gushed rbidden union for its creation; it is a er, perhaps, according to the botany of at it is like the peerless and per ose, which passes out of the family of orly to become the queen over all orders pay grant pardon to a deviation which ut an affluence of charms that bewilders aind in admiration, and makes faint the with delight"-all of which is perhaps lite way of calling the Duomo of Mi of those handsome bastards, which have icited the encomiums of M. de Gibecause they possessed innate power in lves to overcome circumstance—with critique, we say, and the charitable supthat our friends saw the Duomo enom the "crystal-vested troop," (three ad strong,) who mount guard upon its San Carlo Borromeo plays the part of famed Benvenato upon his ghastly not even the famous Duomo so impress

ravellers as did a scene "from the life, they witnessed that night at the world-"La Scala" Opera House. It was ae from the life, I have called it, and it them that the stupid Austrian eagle, not only fully renewed, but exagger nous tyranny of the Visconti viper. If nti were tyrants, so also they were and took some pride in their Milan. le, crying "death, death!" They partart-it was Galeazzo of that family dral-it was Ludovico of that ited da Vinci to his Court, and thus oundation of the Milanese academy mbard art. But the iron heel of these ed gentry permits none of this. They em down deeper and deeper into the ing at their pale pain-marked feawhen they writhe a little. Time ot so very long since, when the foe is, comparatively; not forty years leignier was Archduke, and Bubna an, some generous deeds were tus put it on record that an Auseral in Milan has been known to tear of eight hundred of the disaffected, reow them! Be it known also that eral, Bubna, was applauded in La tternich had discovered, to his dis-the snake was scotched, not killed. ged, and since then the Milanese eated as Milo exercised himselfalf grew into a mighty bull—the handcuffs have been converted into pound leg-irons, Mantuan water-vaults, in oubliettes, or dungeons, ninety feet

the whitecoats, "Shall we suffer them hemselves? Why, no; then they will active, strong, able to resist. If they turn brings back memories; and, be ps are ugly weapons in an emeute, of lave forty per aunum. If they paint, ust concede them colors, and out of these can mock us, and inflame themselves with Bed tri-color. Decidedly, we must write All kinds of Amusement' in the Index orius for Milan." And so, with a bayevery throat, a spy in every house, a every heart, and the "deep damnaof these ever-present whitecoats sicken-ery eye, Milan sits waiting for—the judg-

curiously, and saw, with a half-shudder, the awful gulf that gaped between these two—the conqueror and the conquered. It was a terribly ominous revelation to the innocent girl's heart, the possibility of tyranny so absolute, producing hatred so intense. Whitecoat sat him down here and there, where he pleased, as the master should, contempt and insolent disdain in his gesture and in his twirled moustache. Scorn and pride and disdain in his muttered curse, in side!" Did one stare, she would grow pale, nervous, try to avert her face, and seem to have palpable weary smile, yet a smile so made up of contempt, so dark, so malign, so vexatious, that Worse than all, they seemed to seek to restrain these smiles, as if dreading some conefforts, unable to do so, so deeply were their

th there is a decided reflex action of this of three especial persons were on her, intently

haunt for gods" upon the personages we gazing. First, the eyes of a Whitecoat sitting near, a selected for portraiture. So far forth, red-faced Colonel, to whom Tokay was no rarity—pride, and insolence, and cruelty, and of this influence of Italy upon our charac-we must depict Italy and its people, and it eye, in his swollen face, in his martinet erectbe our endeavor not to let the process fas. ness, in his wheezy, pompous breathing, and all be our endeavor not to let the process fasthe us, and betray us into extraneous writing,
any word-use that may have the effect to mar
artistic proportions and unity of our story. derneath them, his hands nervous and tremu-

And these two gazed only at Helen. But the hird saw all three, and more than all threewere busily employed, as we may readily to herself she liked least of any, and dreaded

and white in his colors, check in his dress, genhere were the Brera and Ambrosiana, with their themanly in manner, and shrewdly keen in look. Why did not Helen like him? His color was of Luin, its Titians, Guidos, for Luin, its Titians, Guidos, giones, Schidones, and, above athetic "Hagar," from the pen.

These and the churches seen, and the most temperature of the most of the most temperature of the mo because capable of yielding to that dread? Was down to Mitchell, and—what is the of the Pedagogic Hierarchy? We saw flashing out from his eye—a look full of keen search, demoniac intelligence, and subtle watchfulness? She did not know, she could not analyze her feelings, but, from the first mo-ment, she associated him in her mind with a tion, but of nature and love, and its hyena—called him softly, to herself, Hyena, and thought of that beast, cowardly and defi ant, wasting its strength in search after offal, and in robbing of grave-yards, and craunching of dead men's bones, by night. The image took possession of her, and she could not banish it. Vexed indeed was she at its recurrence, and still more at a subtle consciousness that Hyena watched her ever; that he was somehow aware of her loathing, and-which most vexed and alarmed her-that, when he looked at her, there was something came into his heart which

> Number One, sitting slightly in her rear, and to her right, flung his insolent glance around, bridled himself up continually, and, while his breath came thickly, and with a jerk and wheeze, like a suppressed eructation, seemed to say to himself, looking at her: "Potz tausend fraulein worthy my handkerchief. The Hern Colonel might perchance make a worse se-lection of a mistress to grace his Danubian Schloss. Was zum Henker! her eyes pierce clear through lapels, mazarin, and padding One of the high-thinking Goddesses, she!"

revented him from being Hyena, so long as he

Number Two, seated just in front of her, and in the first tier of the loge, twirling noiselessly what seemed a nosegay of three flowers in the palm of his hand, seemed, as he gazed at her, to soar away in a lyrical dream, entirely lovely,

and entirely unsubstantial.

Number Three, standing against a pillar within easy reach of the whole group, nearest o Merivale by Helen's side, but where he could touch Number Two, seemed to watch all-Number One with contempt, Number Two with pity and scorn, Merivale with-a frown

Helen with—suppose we say, a sob.

It was singular, inexplicable to Helen, wha an interest she took in watching these three, and she was still so engaged, when, the Opera finished, the entracte expired, the curtain rose upon the Ballet. Now, indeed, she could not fail to look, for it was a new execution. fail to look, for it was a new emotion to her, this "poetry in action," for which Milan is so justly celebrated. It was a sort of rose-colored rendering of "As You Like It," under the name of "Orlando e Rosalinda," and though the plot was not Shakspeare's, though not a word was spoken, and the whole affair was lightfully artificial, it could not fail to charm The immense stage, the maze of figures, the magnificence of dress and scenery, the lyric passion of the music, now wild and fierce, now low and wailing, now triumphant, exulting, victorious, the exquisite harmony of the dances, and the acting, which seemed to say more, to give its meaning more accurately and intensely than words—all this could not fail to entrance. Not only Helen was enchanted, but the audience also, till they were strung up and ripe for one of those sudden madnesses which the Italians call furore, and which we have no synonym for in word or act, as likewise we have no limit to the expression of our wonder at be-

olding it. And it came.

There was a scene between Giacomo ("the melancholy Jacques") and Rosalinda. With a pirouette, a lively gesture, and strange rivacity and expression, they argued about the land from which they were banished. Jacques was hopeless; he did not wish to return thither; tyranny ground it down, the spirits of the people were quenched—all so plainly acted, that they seemed to hear him say to the land: nelancholy Jacques") and Rosalinda. With

"Caduta e la tua gloria-e tu nol' vedi!" Then, how the woman flung off her light frivo-ous air, how passion swelled in her limbs, flash-ed from her eyes, panted under her bosom, in-formed her with the port and majesty of a spbil, as she signed her vehement, tearful disclaimer.

no wonder they salute Meyerbeer's Roberto, and sing the praises of deaf Beethoven's Prometteo!

But at Helen's elbow came off another scene, still more startling. The Italian with the pale face and lyric eye—Number Two, in fact—had raised that first wild cry of "Italy," and now he rose, and waved his flowers three, preparatory to fling them upon the stage. But Helen heard a hoarse growl, "Hund!" a white form bent over her, towards the Italian, and instantly the sto, while they waited for the ballet, they could glance around and study the character of the house. The Whitecoat was everywhere sprinkled, and the role.

glance around and study the character of the house. The Whitecoat was everywhere sprinkled, and the pale, pain-lined face was everywhere seen, but they no more mingled together than will oil and water. Helen observed them curiously, and saw, with a helf-shyddon the ber wind—yet did not resist! At Helen's side Merivale sprang up, a fierce fire in his eyes, a red blaze in his cheeks, and he would have stricken the Austrian, when a strong hand pressed him back into his seat, and a voice, which Helen felt to be that of the Hyena, said

Helen heard these words, as if in a maze, for his laugh at a brother Whitecoat's ear, in the clank of his sword, and the scowl of his brow. Helen heard these words, as if in a maze, for clank of his sword, and the scowl of his brow. Yet Whitecoat was not easy in his seat; the slave could still avenge himself; for never was parted, his grizzly moustache lifted in a smile proof of hatred, dread, and loathing, more directly given, than manifested on those dark, pale faces, in their every look and action. Did a Whitecoat sit near a Pale-face woman, she a Whitecoat sit near a Pale-face woman, she shrunk away, and drew her dress closer to her, as if a serpent slunk by, or a ghost walked past.

Did one stare, she would grow pale, nervous, try to avert her face, and seem to have palpable ing a little to and fro, until she saw a light of recognition of the evil eye. And ever on those pale, pain-lined faces waked there a languid, hand creep stealthily towards his bosom, his hand creep stealthily towards his bosom, his shoulders lower, his frame seem to clench itself, tempt, so dark, so malign, so vexatious, that so that he no longer reminded her of the viper, thelen fancied she would rather have a scorpion but of the leopard, softly waving its sleek sides, sting her on the cheek, than face such smiles as softly unclosing its talons, unloosing its jaws, and

knitting its muscles for the spring.

But again, ere the catastophe, the maste spirit interposed. Like an arrow from the bow, the Hyena took his place beside the leopard, put arm about his breast, and pressed him down into his seat.

"Are you mad, Luigi? remember—it is death for death—and I have heard you say your life outvalued his. Luigi shook him off-screamed, almost, be-

"Touch me not, Spiaccia!" and, like one Scala. Yet, before they were quite gone, Helen

cia, upon the Englishman, and after that, she that dinner must be ready at twelve.

You promise readily, for it is only a When, next morning, our two young travel-lers had taken regretful leave of Mr. Merivale hird saw all three, and more than all three— who had concluded, he said, to go to Florence, sur penetrate the little white curtain of the kitchen window, you are full of bright enasticity. An Englishman, perhaps forty years old, red ting down straw, as if some one within it were

> ed him slowly: he turned and saw her. Helen fancied he grew pale as death, his knees shook, he pressed his hat down over his eyes, hurried on, and disappeared down a side street.

> Helen glanced back, through the rear window of the carriage, and saw three stealthy men in black come on. They paused, they touched a door, and burst in with noiseless yet eager haste. A moment more, and a wild scream made her grow pale, and the vetturino stopped his horses to look back. Then Helen saw the three men in black come out of the saw the three men in black come out of the house, dragging another man, hatless, pale, and struggling, while a girl with dishevelled hair clung frantically to them, piercing the air with her wild shrieks. A close coach drove rapidly up, the struggling man was thrust in, his captors followed, the coach door was slammed tight, and they drove off, leaving the girl

a white senseless heap in the street—a white heap, crowned with her long black hair.

"Dio il misericordioso ne lo faccia!" groaned the vetturino, whipping up his horses, "it is that poor Luigi Conti-he who, they say, stab-

bed il Colonello!"
But he did not shudder as much as Helen did and had cause to do; for the Colonel was Number One; the Luigi, just made prisoner, was Number Two; and Number Three, the fell Hyena, who had just paled and fled from her presence, had touched only one house with his cane, and that was the house where Luigi was "Brother, brother!" cried she, "tell him to

drive faster! Let us escape from this place It stifles me!" Thus they took leave of Milan.

> From Once a Week. RELIQUES OF THE LOST.

"A large boat; wi hin her were two human skeletons.

a small Bible, interlined in many places with merous references written in the margin

RY EDMUND BODGER, M. A.

Our stout hearts brave the ice-winds bleak, All sign or trace of those we seek Has pass'd and perish'd long ago.

Oh, flash of hope! Oh, joyous thrill! Onword with throbbing hearts we haste. For, looming through the ice-fog chill, A lonely boat is on the waste! Sad recompense of all our toil,

Wrung from the iron realms of frost, A mournful, but a precious spoil, A reliquary of the lost

Here lie the arms, the sail, the oa And by their unexhausted store The bones that once were stalwart men. Their last dark record none may learn-

Whether, in feebleness and pain, Heartsick they watch'd for the return Of those who never came again Or if amid the stillness drear They felt the drowsy death-chill creep. Then stretch'd them on their snowy bier

He only knows, whose Word of Hope Was with them in the closing strip And thught their spirits how to cope With agony that wins to life-

He only knows, whose Word of Might Watch'd by them in their slow decay. Sur: pledge that Death's long, polar night Should brighten into endless day; And when the sun with face unveil'd

Was cireling through the summer sky, With silent words of promise hail'd The symbol of Eternity. Welcome, dear relique! witness ra-e! Faithful as if an angel wrote; Though Leath had set his signet there, The Lord of Life was in the bost.

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as she signed her vehement, tearful disclaimer.

No—no—no—she does see—she does feel—she will rise from the dust—like a lion—she she will rise from the dust—like a lion—she will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will shake off the oppressors, like dew from her will on the 7th instant, does not intend to return to his field of duty, the experiment of uniting all evangelical Christians travelling abroad in the same congregation not having succeeded in the same congregation not having and the same congregation not having succeeded in the same con

AUTUMN LEAVES.

From the Diary of a Young Western Housekeepe Mais je vois, baissertes yeux Ses yeux bleu comme leseieux Il s'endort, chantons bien bas.

Mon Fils, c'est moi.-Beranger

The last plaintive sob of my darling lamb has died softly on his lips, and I am free. Alas, little journal, how have I neglected thee. But we shall soon be better friends, now that the evenings are lengthening. I love to confide to thy trusty pages my heart's impressions, my heart's love, my life's longings, my homely joys and vexations, prayers, resolutions, and regrets, and all that goes to make up the lessons of this fevered existence. How precious the return of winter evenings. How calm and gentle their influences, after the whirlwind of busy care that fill up each moment of the day. How delightful to look at Little Lew's rosy face and immaculate night-gown as he sleeps, with purring puss snuggled in at the foot of the cradle. How kindly sounds the ticking of the clock, the drowsy hum of the kettle, the turning over of the picture-book leaves, as Little Tom, my sweet vis-a-vis, demurely nods over his Cinderella. The busy clink of dear sister's knitting-needles, and, above all country luxuries, the dreamy

rustle of my husband's newspaper. Surely we should soon lose every relic of our dear old Eastern homes, and become very Vandals, were it not for these blessed seasons of rest and relaxation. With what blushes do we recall the hurried blunders of the day, the sharp, un-Overhorne by excitement, and with these shadows of Milan lying heavy at their hearts, our friends soon followed, taking leave of La with three or four sturdy cornecuters in his with three or four sturdy corn-cutters in his had seen the effect of that scornful word, Spiac- train, leaves you with his parting injunction

You promise readily, for it is only six o'clock and, as the soft-glowing rays of the morning on their way to the cars, past a tall house, in front of which white-coated soldiers were putdays classics, you are more than willing to be obedient. You imagine yourself the lovely Why did not Helen like him? His color was fresh, florid—his manner manly; there was perhaps a soupçon of dissipated habits in his dry lip and in the reducer of his peace with God, and die!"

primeval, how magnificent their robing-orange, crimson, green, and purple! and, while your ecstasy grows till your heart nearly breaks loose mental digestion. from its prison, you are suddenly brought down to reality by seeing little Tom leading his baby brother across the porch, in his little bare feet and night gown. This is a stunner in your nursery tactics, and you fly to the house, just

aroused to the consciousness of how you have himself in an attitude of repose. Of politics wasted your time; and now a thousand things we have an abundance, and are likely to have beset you to be done at once, each several act the dose doubled, if not trebled, ere many claiming first. You wish the landscape in the bottom of the Dead Sea.

Away with the hallucinations of poetry. Cin
European war has closed. Blondin has played derella was not more magically disenchanted.
You are a Western housekeeper with two undressed children on your hands, and dinner to make for one, two, three, four, five, six. It seems to you Hannibal crossing the Alps was lost net believe net for some time to come. We know all about the Great Eastern, and are patiently awaiting her arrival on our shores. Dr. Believe net for some time to come. was just nothing to it. You look at the clock. What! it is already eight, and you have done nothing yet. The children are cross and unreasonable, and detain you with endless capers about their breakfast. Lew has lost his shoeting and fights at the call water likes were short that the call water likes were short to contractors for Government supstring, and fights at the cold water like a very plies in Ftah, will continue their extortion, and salamander. Tom wants to wear his new hoots, and you must stop and settle him; meanwhile, to continue their regular routine of murder, the cat upsets the milk-bucket, and the dog runs off with the cold meat which you had thought plenty for dinner. Lew throws away without change of programme, until we have a his breakfast to the chickens, and is hanging change in the Administration. May God speedaround your skirts, supplicating, "up mamma, up mamma." Sweet lamb! you can't endure around your skirts, supplicating, "up mamma, up mamma." Sweet lamb! you can't endure even his pretty ways with any patience, and you dash away from his poor little heart-broken cries, and hurry to the smoke-house for a ham, wherewith to replace your lost meat. You pile an old box on top of an old ash barrel, and mount your rostrum; it gives you an awful cramp to look up at the meat hanging high over your head, lut, with a long stick in your hand, you poke and twist till at last hang comes the ham, crash goes the old barrel from under you, thumpety-bump goes your head, and you find yourself somewhere up in a corner of the smokehouse, rubbing your erazy-bone, and hugging a twenty-pound ham, not very much elated with your success. You come out from amid the your success. You come out from amid the dust and ashes of humility very meekly, catch a glimpse of Bill the bound boy spickering at hour mislortune. You can't stand being degraded in the eyes of a pauper, and make a convulsive effort to look composed. Assuming

The three of will be hushed and silent perore the campaign is fairly opened. General Harney, like Governor Wise and Judge Douglas, has certainly evinced himself too eager and hasty in his lofty aspiration to the Presidential chair.

What am I about? Politics must be a conthe tone of a Roman matron, you bid him go to his work. He gives a quizzical look at you

tagious disease. For lo! here am I, Guy Oak-leaf, a denizen of the far Western wilds, who over his shoulder, that caps the climax of your dential election, dipping my pen into the pool vexation, and you wish the earth would awallow him. Just then, a line of Lamartine of politics.

Passes through your mind: "Youth is givBut I suppose that you are posted on all the

on us that we may learn to grow old grace foregoing subjects, and cannot find in them the fully." You feel that you are growing old requisites for mental recreation. Look, then, gracefully with a vengeance just now, and you

Better things than you can teach, And a sort of mystic wisdom,

How it is I cannot answer-But I know a little child, Who, among the thyme and clover And the bees, was running wild; And he came one summer eveni With his ringlets o'er his eyes

"Now I'll go to bed, dear mother For I'm very tired of play !" And he said his ' Now I lay me In a kind and careless way

And his hat was torn in pieces

Chasing bees and butterflies

And he drank the cooling water From his little silver cup, And said gaily, "When it's morning,

Will the angels take me up? Down he sank, with roguish laughter, In his little trundle-bed. And the kindly god of slumbe Showered the poppies o'er his head.

What could mean his speaking strangely?

Asked his musing mother then-Oh. 'twas nothing but his prattle What can he of a: gels ken There he lies, how sweet and placid

And his breathing comes and goes Like a zephyr moving softly, And his cheek is like a rose But she leaned her ear to lister

If his breathing could be heard-Oh! " she mar sured, " If the angels Took my darling at his word! Night within its folding manu-

Hath the sleepers both beguiled, And wishin its soft embra-Rest the mother and the child Up she starteth from her dreaming. For a sound has struck her ear-And it comes from little Wil ie,

Up s'e springeth, for it strikes And his breath in louder fetches

Lying on his trundle near

Travels from his lunes in pai and his eyes are fixing upward, On some face beyond the roor and the blackness of the spoile

From his cheek hath chased the bloom Never more his " Now I lay me " Will be said from mother's knee Never more, among the clover,

Will he chase the humble-bee Now despairing, now in hope And about the break of mor Did the angels take him up

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER:

LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN

dollar-worship, the physical functions are allowed a season of relaxation. And then, too, the mind craves its necessary nourishment, and after eggs, while all is so beautiful in the flood will be nibbling at such mental food as comes will be nibbling at such mental lood as comes of morning sun-light that now pours over the landscape; and, though you only meant to be gone a minute, you forget the eggs, and stand transfixed at the barn door, looking over the wild man is weary and almost exhausted, is not the and beautiful plains before you. The dow is time to partake of the more weighty or substan- Desert. I have, however, seen no large sec still sparkling in the grass, each blade and ugly old weed is now adorned with a nodding plume, glittering and waving like so many fairies

tial mental diet, as afforded by the higher class tion of country this year but what could be made inhabitable for man, if the density of our population required room for country of our population required room. our population required room for spreading over the gentle lea. And in that elfin grove not already, you will, if you persist in reading over the gentle lea. And in that elin grove stands your own sweet cottage home, with its strong matter while your mind is not in a state odd gables and pretty porches, and the light to digest such experience the evil effects of

curling smoke from that blessed hearth-stone seems to carry with it to the skies your matin adoration and thanksgiving. And, oh, the trees! the trees! clap your hands, ye little hills. As my word for it, exercise your own judgment on David loved the cedars of Lebanon, so your soul the suggestion, and never dive into science, cleaves to those dear old oaks, and these are philosophy, theology, history, or deep literature the days of their glory. Old kings of the forest of any class, unless you can spare the time and devote the attention necessary to a healthy

Your weekly newspaper will supply the de

sideratum. Still the question, what shall I read? often rises in the mind of the weary and careworn man, as he takes up his paper and throws months. The din of battle has died away-the tred the premises, and after uttering a few sharp chirps to warn off intruders, retired. Unsatisfied with the reception I met with from the vast population of this city, I invited myself into one of the principal houses, and steal from the public treasure, and are likely ily send that change. We hope there is no

requisites for mental recreation. Look, then, to the poems, stories, (short and sweet ones, I want of the poems, stories, (short and sweet ones, I want of the poems, stories, (short and sweet ones, I want of the poems, stories, (short and sweet ones, I want of the poems, stories, (short and sweet ones, I want of the world. If, then, you want not every hose and mort is pettedly: "He that ruleth his temper is greater than he that taketh a city." Again you are metamorphosed. God be praised, your children have not seen you angry, and when poor baby meets you at the kitchen door, and again folds his darling arms around your knees, you put down the hateful ham, and with falling tears and contrite heart pick up the poor little coat and hat, and send him on his way rejoicing with Tommy, to see papa cutting corn; and as you look a minute after them, as them, and hear their sweet voices dying away in the distance, all is bright again in your household horison, and the peace of God that passeth all understanding rests on your heart. For you

stream of clear, cool, sweet water, well skirted ted, while just under his enormous jaws stands knows her own mind. The memory of her

the command for the purpose of hunting, and in endeavoring to cross the river was drowned.

The attention of another hunter was attracted by the mournful howling of a dog. And on fellows, and afford one much amusement. They be the mournful howling of a dog. And on

by the mournful howling of a dog. And on repairing to the spot, he found the dog of Martin Gerringer, the deceased, siting on the bank, and indulging in lamentations of the most melancholy strain. His horse, still dripping with

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water, was standing on a sand-bar in the mid-dle of the river. The horse swam over, and

was led into camp; but no inducements what-ever could persuade the faithful dog to leave

story was told in camp, Captain Carr's company, to which the deceased belonged, turned

was found in the river near where the dog still

plunging into the deep water, had thrown him over his head, and then struck him three times

point near by, and with the honors of war Martin Gerringer was a young man of intelli

a few days' march eastward,

osity. After completing my researches, I con-cluded to visit a prairie-dog town, situated on a broad plateau still farther off. On first en-

ering the town, there was a tremendous chat

forced an entrance with my spade. My

was to make myself acquainted with the ar-rangement of their domestic affairs. But, be-

rangement of their domestic affairs. But, be-fore giving the result of my observations, per-

mit me to give you a short sketch of their nat-ural history, manners, and habits, as seen ex-teriorly by all Western travellers.

It is a curious fact in natural history, that the prairie dog, ground owl, and rattlesnake, live to

ere can be made tillable.

our saddles ni

The next day we were in

sat, at the depth of twenty feet. His horse, i

out en masse, and went to recover the body.

the watery grave of his master.

In our last number we copied an interesting article from the New York Times, entitled "Condition of Spain-the Moorish Question," in which the writer is at a loss to account for the deep anxiety in England concerning so obscure a matter as a war with Morocco. The reader of that article-and it is one of very with his feet, breaking his skull just above the left temple, and making two frightful gashes on his face, one over the right eye, another across the mouth. They buried him on a high great interest-will find a solution of its quesgreat interest—will find a solution of its ques-tionings in the following editorial, which we copy from one of the ablest journals in Massachusetts, the Newburyport Herald: Though no open war disturbs the continent.

there is anything but peace, and so it will be diplomats, or the hollow kettle drumming of while a Bonaparte is in power. * * * This second Napoleon, who has succeeded his uncle and haggling over concessions with the "Father gence, some education, of a quiet and amia-ble disposition, and promised fair to become a valuable, useful, and honorable member of so to power, seems to have been an heir to his great and his bad qualities, as likewise to his This notable of ciety, when he returned to the pursuits of civil life, after the expiration of his term of service. He was beloved by all his comrades, and his untimely death cast a deep gloom over camp. destiny as an agitator. He has power in the Tuscany is among the first fruits of the project sword, but no moral power with the people. of ecclesiastical reform undertaken, as I men-There is scarcely a man in the world who There is scarcely a man in the world who trusts his word or credis his purposes. He is the incarnation of selfishness, and would relimit as far as may be the grasping power of the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, weary hours, and made a long march over, for the most part, a barron, sterile, dry, and sandy country; and just as the sun was hiding himself behind a picturesque grove of rustling pines, we halted at the springs from which I date these jottings. An hour before arriving here, we obtained the first view of the Washita morselessly swim through an ocean of human the priests. The Italian Evangelical Church, blood to attain his purposes. While he lives an organized religious society holding doctrines there can be no well-founded peace, for no one somewhat similar to those of our Plymouth knows what madness may seize him to morrow.

Brethren, has for some years been steadily England is his ally; but England, fearing his gaining strength in Tuscany. Until the 27th alliance, goes armed from head to foot, nor of last April, however, its public worship (to does she allow him to look in any direction but speak paradoxically) was kept as secret as he follows him. He fights for Italian liberty with a seeming generosity of nature, but the tended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. Italians distrust him, and while they applaud Since the Revolution has given us full liberty they whisper that he is a liar and a cheat. He of creed, a place of worship has been opened the Pontifical throne; but the Pope prays God and man to daliver him from such a friend.

Protestant Tuscand was solemnized in and man to daliver him from such a friend.

Dresence of a large number of persons, and assuredly marks an era in this evential time. tan; but the Turk feels himself a prisoner in I am told that in Romagna the new converte his hands. There is no trouble in any part of the world, but he is in it, whether he belongs there or not. He fights for the Ottoman in the East, for Sardinia in the South, against the Moors in Africa, in league with the English in China, and by the side of the Snanish in Cochin. China. At the same time, he watches the the idea of priestly power with every species of English in Egypt and at Perim, sends an ex-pedition to Madagascar, interferes with the reach a fine fertile country, where nearly every One day, while encamped on the Washita. took a spade, and rambled out on the high

lands, for the purpose of digging up and exam-ining the roots of some peculiar plants which had attracted my attention and excited a curiplace, and his representatives dictate terms; if any treaty to be formed, it is written on French paper and with Napoleonio pena. Lord Brougham said it was a sad sight to see a great nation like France in the hands of a single irresponsible despot, who could involve her in war and make peace without consulting anybody but himself and the interests of his family. But how much sadder is it to see all any of the Romagnole delegates, nor backed to death by Croat and Austrian lavishly paid and approach to the bidgenies of the hiddenie Panal any of the discussion of the hiddenie Panal any of the discussion of the hiddenie Panal any of the discussion of the hiddenie Panal any of the hidenie Panal any of the hide tering and chirping, and a mighty bustle and running and frisking hither and thither. By and by, all was hushed, and silent, and lonely not a living object to be seen, or a sound to be heard. Walking on until far within the city limits, I sat down in a bunch of high grass, city limits, I sat down in a bunch of high grass, to patiently await some new development of city life among these strarge inhabitants. From time to time, a rattlesnake, who was being coiled up in the door of one of the prairie-dog houses, would elevate his head, dert forth his fiery forked tongue, and sound a hateful rattle of defiance. Little prairie ground owls occasionally stepped forth and peered around them, with a comical look and a queer twisting of their cat-like heads; and, as if not quite satisfied, again retreated to the interior this irresponsible Nero; so that not a statesman speaks in any country without knowing DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA that his words are to be examined in France. and his Government held accountable for them; not en editor writes in all Europe, without endangering his people, if his words be not such as would pass the censorship of the press in described by an Australian paper: paris; not a country sends a regiment of soldiers or a ship in any direction, without inquiring whether it will destroy friendly relations with him at the Tuiteries; not a king or queen in all the continent turns over in bed, for fear that the ghoat of the nightmare of French invasion will stare them in the every twisting of their cat-like heads; and, as if not quite satisfied, again retreated to the interior of their dark abodes. And, last of all, the prairie dog, more timid than his allies, came cautiously, not trusting more than half his graceful body to be exposed to view while he reconnol-French invasion will stare them in the eyes.

The sketch we have given is not imaginary. Look now at his hand in Morocco. The Spaniards have trouble with the Moors at Centa, a than the Spaniards. So in Italy, he allows no peace. The whole country is disturbed. He stopped his war with Austria, when, as he said, gether in large communities, and on terms of the most perfect friendship. Often we have secretly crossed to some position where we could remain unobserved, and watched their move-

from 1815 till the glorious re establishment of the Napoleonic dynasty, she no longer feels

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with cottonwood and willow timber, as well as an owl, also on the qui vice.

traditions escapes her. Her chagrin absorbs an abundance of plum and wild-current bushes

It is very evident that these three specimens it, and because she will not acknowledge her

an abundance of plum and wild-currant bushes and grape vines. Large flocks of wild turkeys, grouse, and plovers, are found here. The water is literally full of fine fish, which are easily caught. The bottom or valley of the creek is a good wide one, well covered with a luxuriant growth of succulent grasses. The soil is composed of rich alluvial deposits, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The next morning, at the usual hour, general call was sounded, the tents were struck, and the command made a dav's march, moving over on the Washita a day's march, moving over on the Washita river. The same remarks I made about Camet creek will apply to the Washita, excepting that everything here is on a more extensive they have a great frolic, indulging in all kinds the alarm of being plundered, despoiled, and that everything here is on a more extensive scale. The river is a crooked, rapid-running of gymnastic antics.

I found harder labor, and more of it than I shopping a considerable of gymnastic antics.

I found harder labor, and more of it than I shopping a considerable of gymnastic antics. stream at this point, conveying a considerable body of red, muddy water. The timber is heavier, and varied by a considerable quantity of oak, bowdock, honey-locust, and persimmon.

Deer, antelope, hares and rabbits, foxes, and furnished after the following style. The first mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil mations shook with ague, or felt the blood boil Deer, antelope, hares and rabbits, foxes, wolves, cyottes, raccons, opossums, muskrats, minks, weasels, and skunks, abound. The extensive bottom is generally quite level, and the serpentine course of the river renders irrigation an easy matter.

We remained five days on this river, when camp Vancamp was broken up, and Major Emory, with his command, took up the line of march for home. Our next camp was at Bear creek, the water of which is strongly impregnated with gypsum.

At this camp we lost, by accident, the first man since the commencement of the campaign. The unfortunate young man kad left the following style. The first room was rather spacious, and entirely bare of furniture, with a smooth dirt floor. I take this to be the general parlor, in which the whole family loaf when off duty on long summer days. The next room, just in rear of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, containing a neat nest of the parlor, was a small round room, filled with small bundles of the tender joints of grass seeds. In other rooms were mut vessels filled with grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, and other small insects, and hermetical when it does, away goes the imperialism of the owns. Bonapartes—they will pass from the heavens, viewed as they really are, like a dark cloud pearing. Should it not pass soon, the nations vill be forced to do by Louis what was done to Napoleon: and when he ceases, will come true the words that Pierpont applied to another "Earth shook her encumbered lap, and let a

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.

From the London Athenseum of Oct. 16.

A more serious and far more important sign f the times is the legal marriage of two Tuscans, converts from Catholicism to that form of Protestantism called the Italian Evangelical Church, at their Italian place of worship in Florence. This union of two obscure individhas hitherto declared all such marriages in-valld and the offspring illegitimate, strikes a severer blow at the insolent domineering sway of Rome than all the coquetting of practiced

This notable change in the marriage laws of possible, to avoid the persecution which at tended any avowed leaning to Protestantism. presence of a large number of persons, and as suredly marks an era in this eventful time.

china, and by the side of the Spanish in Cochin a population long accustomed, alas! to couple rincipalities, promises the Hungarians, threat | walls of their church; and even within them In the Belgians, and overawes the Portuguese.

If there are any wars to be declared, there offer up prayer or instruct the congregation, acous Napoleon's voice is heard; if any terms

"if the Spirit give him utberance." It is easy f peace to be made, he sits down at a Villa- to conceive the dread and disgust with which franca table, and makes them himself; if any so simple a form of religion must be regarded at Rome, for zhrewd Cardinal Antonelli knows place, and his representatives dictate terms; family; but how much sadder is it to see all Europe in the hands of this modern Casar— uniform.

The important discoveries made by Mr Stuart during a late journey of exploration in

and they had with them about four pack and four or five saddle horses. Mr. Stuart's first business was to survey and lay off the runs dis-covered and claimed by him some time ago. After that work was finished, he started with penal colony on the opposite side of the straits his party on a further exploratory expedition from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have held, and the result has been the discovery of an im with little interruption, for almost three handred years. What is that to France? Clearly of pasturage and abundance of water anything f pasturage and abundance of water anything nothing; but the French are in the fight, stronger that has yet been met with. The distance than the Spaniards. So in Italy, he allows no traversed was three hundred miles beyond the furthest point reached by Mr. Babbage and Major Warburton, and the country was found stopped his war with Austria, when, as he said, it was about to assume proportions inconsistent to be luxuriant beyond description. Mr. Stuart with the interests of France. That is, he did started from the Emerald Springs about the beginning of April, and reached latitude 26° S., no wish a war with Germany. But he gave no peace to Italy, for his purpose had not been accomplished, and therefore his armies are in the Duchies and at Rome, and Garabakli is there and back, he states that he are journey there are in the calling for a million much set that he are journey prairie dog, ground dyg, and rattiesnake, hive to gether in large communities, and on terms of the most perfect friendship. Often we have secrelly crossed to some position where we could remain unobserved, and watched their movements for bours.

The prairie dog is a sancy, merry, frighy little the chap, with graceful form and movements. He is somewhal larger than the fox squirrel, which animal he resembles more than he does a dog, has prethy little round ears, and long, hand-like fore paws, of a yellowish-brown color, and is a vegetarian in his diet.

The little prairie owl is about the size of a cock grouse, but nearly round in his shape. His underparts are white, while his head, back, and wings, are of light brown. Two tutts of feathers on each side of his head give it the large parts are white, while his lead, back, and wings, are of light brown. Two tutts of feathers on each side of his head give it the large parts are white, while his great parts are when the word of the man of the map of Europe. He wants Egypt, but utters a peculiar noise by anapping his crooked bill together, and occasionally recreams in a melancholy manner. The queer habit he has not twisting his bead from side to side, and winking at you with both eyes at once, is really comical.

Almost greythody has seen the ever-dreaded rattlennake. But the ally of the marmot is governed to this bulk than his brother, who crawls over civil, received methods with the his of the marmot is greatly larger and shorter in proportion to his bulk than his brother, who crawls over civil in generally larger and shorter in proportion to his bulk than his brother, who crawls over civil and winking at you with both eyes at once, is really a great and moorlands. He is darker, has yellowish spots, is very imperiment, and glock proportion of the marmot is greatly larger and shorter in proportion to his bulk than his brother, who crawls

within her. Thus we see her to day upways as to what to to the present, still more uneasy at to what to morrow is preparing for her; she seeks, full of jealous doubts, the route which will bring her back toward her former strength. From this proceed vacillations and weaknesses without number, which astonish the world, and take statesmen themselves by surprise. England, formerly so decided and so precise, no longer

tion parte "To the of W of Ji ing t prese gatio office whice pear

appe inqui had desir Holli moti specie cond ty, a: Gibe

NOVEMBER 18, 1859. My DEAR: Dickens has written a volum showing "how not to do it." This is undoubt edly valuable information. Probably there is not an individual living who would not, at some period of his life, have given the balance of his last quarter's salary for the sake of learning how, gracefully, satisfactorily, and honorably "not to do it." Still, there are occasions when the affirmative solution of the problem seems not only desirable, but absolutely essential.

E. q.: An individual-whose name I will not divulge, and whose identity you never can conjecture, so it isn't worth while to exhaust yourself with guessing-found one day while she was in the country that she had walked a hole through the bottom of her boots. How she discovered this fact is of no moment, but, upon investigating the subject, she ascertained that it could scarcely be said with propriety that there was a hole in her boots, but, to use a term which savors of the street, though I employ it literally, there wasn't anything else. Now the fact, in, of, and by itself, is not worthy of remark. That the integrity of a pair of boots should yield to the continued solicitations of time, toil, bone, and muscle, is too nearly a matter of every-day occurrence to excite alarm. The "irrepressible conflict" between kid, lasting, and leather, on the one hand, and gravel. sand, and alluvial deposits generally, on the other, has, so far as I know, been suspended but once since

"Adam delved and Eve span,"

and that was only an amnesty of forty years while the Israelites were wandering in the wilderness; se that we are not thrown into a panic by any sudden outbreak; and even a dissolution of the union that should exist between "soles' and "uppers" has been divested of half its terrors by frequent recurrence. But when you are deep in the heart of the country, scouring woods, climbing mountains, and fording rivers, having with your usual improvidence neglected to furnish yourself with stout boots, then a "horrid chasm" or series of chasms yawning in the only pair that are of any use to you, pre-sents a spectacle which no reflective mind can

ontemplate without dismay.

It was in fact with a good deal of dismay that the individual in question sat down, one morning, on "Webster's Unabridged"—that being the only available seat in an apartment not over-capacious—and went into a committee of the whole on the state of her boots. The prospect was not inviting. Heels frightfully wrenched and askew, and showing indubitable symptoms of a precipitate secession; binding frayed, ravelled, evidently stubborn in resistance, but at length overpowered and rent into in-numerable fissures; buttons dislocated, dragged up by the roots, yet clinging to a forlorn hope with a courage and constancy worthy of a bet ter cause; upper leather (glove kid) once black, now "the ashen hue of age," gray, purple, flayed, scratched, and generally lacerated, but true to the last; soles, ah! the soles! There the process of disintegration culminated. Curled, crisped, jagged, gaping, stratified, laminated, torn by internal convulsions, upheaved by external forces, they might have belonged to some prae-Adamic era, and certainly presented a se ries of dissolving views, deeply interesting, but not, it must be confessed, highly entertaining. After arranging these boots in every possible combination—side by side, heel to heel, toe to toe-and finding that the result of each and

every combination was "No light, but rather darkness visible

the Individual, at length, with a sigh, placed them, keel upwards, on the floor in front of her, and, resting her head in her hands, gazed at them with such a fixedness and rigidity that she might have been taken for an old Ouate absorbed in the exercise of his legitimate call ing. (The old Druidical order into three classes, Druids, Bards, and Quates, The Druids philosophized and theologized, the Bards harped and sang, and the Ouates disome people have of tossing off their erudite milk to them, that they don't for a moment think of any one's not understanding it. Worse still is it to have some jagged brickbat, dug up from a heap of Patagonian rubbish, "we have all heard of:" or to be turned off, just as your ears are wide open to listen to an old prae-Thautic myth, with "the story of - is too familiar to need repeti-You haven't the most distant con tion what the story is, yet you don't like to say so, because it seems to be intimated that ever intelligent person ought to know it; so yo My dear, don't do it. hold your peace. Don't let yourself be put down in that way. Don't be deceived by anybody's lordly air. It is a very stupid fashior ing things; and, besides, I don't believe a word of it. Half the time these people never knew it themselves, I dare say, more than a

long time ago; but I sacrificed the appearance of erudition for your edification. That is just my amiability!) clusion that something must be done. Mas-terly inactivity must give way to the exigenno shop of any kind existed within a circle of ten miles in diameter, she yet determined to be on the safe side, and had recourse to the A series of questions

week beforehand, and have been puzzling their

brains ever since for a chance to get it in.

Now, you see, I didn't do so, though I might

have done it, for I knew about the Ouates a

disclosed the important fact that-"Well, there was a store at Sonose, about fourteen miles away; and Mr. Williams, he

kept candy, and slate pencils, and sich"-Do you suppose he keeps good thick boots?" i"Do you suppose he keeps any kind of boots? You see I have worn mine out, and

Well, now, I thinks likely you can get 'em

Individual brightens up. "Oh, do you?"

"Yes, there's Mr. Jacobs, lives right out there, under the hill; he makes men's boots. I do' know as he could do yours, but you might try. Thinks likely he ain't got the tools, nor the stuff to do that sort of work with."

I didn't care for the tools or the All I wanted was the shoemaker: if I could m. I had little doubt that all the rest would follow naturally from the premises. So I arranged my "sandal shoon and scallop shell," and departed on my pilgrimage. The way had been carefully pointed out to me, but I never can remember such things more than one turn, or street, ahead; so I made a point of inquiring of every one I met, where Mr. Ja cobs lived. Every one, by the way, consisted of w little girl with a basket of potatoes, and a man carrying the United States mail on his

At length the Individual found the house as directed, and found also that it was no house, but a barn, and the shoemaker's shop was ur stairs, and the stairs were on the outside. they were firm and strong, all I can say is that their looks were against them. Neither step nor balustrade invited confidence. The Individual stood on the lower one in a meditative mood for a while, and then gave a jump by way of test, thinking it best to go through the one nearest the ground, if she through any. An ominous creaking and sway ture. The second step was tested with the same result; then the third and fourth; and, reflecting that appearances are deceitful, and recollecting the rocking-stone at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and the tower of Pisa. &c., the individual shook off her fears, and ascen whether to knock or plunge at once into the middle of things, but decided to err on the safe side, and gave a very moderate and conserva-tive rap. Silence. A louder knock. The door rattled. Louder still. The whole building shook. Knuckles filed a caveat. Applied the heel of the dilapidated boot. Suffi a cloud of dust thence ensuing. Contempla-ted the nature of things for a while, Heard s voice. A man called from a neighboring turnip field, "Arter Jake?"

"Yes, wall, he aint to home."

"He's gone to Sonose."
"When will he be back, if you please? "Wall, I cant say for sartain. Next week

"Yes, sir, but I can't very well wait so lo know of any shoemakers anywh "Wall, ma'am, I do' know as I do. Folks is mostly farmers here. There's Fuller, just moved though. Come up from Exton yesterday. Praphe'll give you a lift. That's his house right down there. 'Taint more'n half a mile."

"Yes, sir, I see it. Thank you."
Individual descends from her precarious elevation, and marches to the attack of Fuller. A fresh-faced, good-natured looking man is just at the gate. His pleasant nance captivates her at once, and, with a silent but intense hope that he may be the sh she asks if "Mr. Fuller lives here?"

"Well," replies the man, in an easy, drawling tone, that harmonizes admirably with his face, "when a fellow is moving, he can't be said to live anywhere. I guess he'll live here, though,

I reciprocated his frankness with an engaging smile, and asked, in a confidential tone, "Do you suppose he would mend a shoe for

I thought I would begin with a shoe, and, I found him acquiescent, I would mount grad-ually to a boot, then to a pair. But my little subterfuge was water spilled on the ground— "I don't know whether he would or not, but know one thing.'

"Couldn't if he wanted to. Ain't got his tool here. They ain't come up yet."
"Oh! is that all?"

" All? "Yes; because, if you know how, I show think it would make so much difference about the tools. Couldn't you borrow a gimlet or something from the neighbors?"

A GIMLET?

"Well, yes, an awl. Couldn't you borrow an 'Nary awl."

"When will your tools come?" "Well, I don't know; you see I don't hurry 'em up, because its haying, and I and my men we'd just as lieves work out of doors a part of the time as not. We don't mend sho We make 'em mostly." "Oh! that's better still; would you make

ne a pair? Well, we don't do that kind of work. work for the dealers. We make the shoes that they send down South for the niggers. We aint got the lasts that would do for you

Individual goes home, as Chaucer says, "in doleful dumps," and determines to take the boots under her own supervision. First, she inks over all the gray parts. Then she taker some sealing-wax, and sticks down all the bits of cuticle torn up. Then, in lieu of anything better, she takes some white flannel-silk, no embroidery-silk, you understand, but fla silk, harder twisted and stronger, such as is to ton, and therewith endeavors to sew down the curled sole to its appropriate sphere, or, rather, plane. It is not the most easy or the most manage to make shoes, I cannot divine all awkward things to get hold of, and handle and manage after you've got hold, I think a shoe is the worst. The place where you put a needle in doesn't seem to hold the most distant relation to the place where it comes out. You set it where you want it to go, and then proceed, vi et armis et thimble, to

her through," but she resists your armed inter-vention. Then you rest the head of the needle something move. Everything is going on and in delightfully. Mind asserts its control over matter. You pause to examine. In? Yes, head-deep in the pine-wood, but the point not an inch further in the shoe. You pull out. The shoe comes off the needle, but the needle doesn't come out of the window-sill. You pull the silk, and break it, and then work the needle out as well as you can, and then begin againdestroying three needles, getting your fingers

per-if you can. By some such process did the individual, passage of whose hingraphy I am now giving you, endeavor to repair the ravages of time and toil. In so far as she succeeded in making the crooked places straight and the rough places plain, her efforts may be said to have been crowned with success. It is but fair to add, however, that the result did not inspire her with so much confidence but that she determined to lay by the boots for a while, reserving them for such times as they should be most needed, with a vague hope also that rest might exercise some

brought out, to do duty on a long walk. The event was most mournful. The flannel silk gave way at the first fire. The soles rolled themselves up again in a most uncomfortable forward, placed lightly on the ground, and the happened that on our return, without any in-tention, we came out of the woods in the immediate vicinity of the shoemaker's aforesaid and the individual was quite sure she hea the sound of his hammer. She remembered, that when she was young she was familiar with a certain "wardrobe," which was generally so oulging-full of clothes, that the doors could not by any fair straightforward means, be shut but if you sprang upon them suddenly, taking them unawares, as it were, and when the off their guard, you could sometimes effect a

closure. She determined to try this plan on the shoemaker. So she bade the rest of the party go on, while she switched off in the direction of the hammering. She went straight into the shop, without knocking, the door being ajar. There he was at it, sure enough. with ill-concealed exultation. " Now will you

"Well, I don't know as I can, hardly. I'm pretty much in a hurry. What, with moving and haying, I've got a little behindhand." "Oh! but you must mend them, because m going up on the mountain to-morrow, have no others to wear, and I am afraid of

the snakes; so you see, you must." " Got 'em here? Individual furtively shoves off the bes and picks it up—while his eyes are bent on his work—as if she had only dropped it, and hands t to him. He takes it, turns it over, pulls it

standing the subject thoroughly.

"Rather a haggard-looking narks, after his close survey. "Yes, but"—— Sentence unfinished.
"Other a'n't so bad, I suppose?"
"Well—I—don't know—that is"

Both bad enough." Yes, indeed," with an uneasy laugh.

"Let's see the other one." The other produced and examined in silence. with a tone that said very "Why, yes, I was going to wear them. Don't you think they will do?"

I wouldn't trust my feet in 'em." "O-h! Are there snakes? Do you nakes could bite through them?"

A shake of the head, and a little, low, plai tive whistle, is the only reply, but they speak in thunder tones of bon-constrictors, anacondas

and cobra di capellos. "They were very good and stout when I had them. I called them very stout shoes." "Oh! yes, they're made of good materia ut you see they're worn out. I don't believe I could mend them worth while. The stitche would tear right out."

"But couldn't you, somehow, glue on pay you anything, if you'll only make them last individual shook off her fears, and ascended rapidly. Being somewhat unfamiliar with the etiquette of shoemakers' shops, she hesitated you will only think so. Don't you know Kossuth says, 'nothing is difficult to him who

I think he was moved by the earnestness of my appeal. "I suppose they'd be worth more by you now than half a dozen pair when you get my appeal.

"Worth! Why, they would be of in value. Just think of the snakes! I don't care how you do them, nor how you make them look. If you will only glue on, or sew on, or nail on, or rivet on, something that is thick and will stick, I'll pay you, and I'll be grateful to you through the remainder of my natural life."

"Oh! I am so much obliged to you

I went away in high spirits, just putting my head back through the door to say, "Now you persevere, and I'm sure you will succeed." I was as happy as a Queen. To be sure, I had to walk home without any shoes; but the had to walk home without any shoes; but the grass was as soft as velvet, and the dust as clean as sand, and it did not hurt me in the least. To be sure, he had not promis mend them; but I had an immense moun a very Himmaleh of faith in him, and how did it turn out? Verily, I shouldn't have known the boots, if I had seen only the soles. They were clipped, and shaved, and underpinned, and smoothed, and looked as if they had taken

out "a new lease of life."

"I don't suppose they will last you as long as I have been doing them," he remarked, with unprofessional frankness. I didn't believe him, unprofessional frankness. I didn't believe him, and indeed his prophecy was not true, for they are in existence yet, and I never disposed of a quarter" in my life with more satisfaction han I dropped it that day into his benevolen

Now, my dear friend, why have I told yo this long story about so trivial a thing? Verily, as St. Paul tells us the Scriptures were written, for your "admonition," that you may, in at east one respect, learn "how to do it." GAIL HAMILTON.

PRAYER OF THE JEWS FOR VICTOR EMANUEL. In Leghorn, on the 7th ultimo, a remarkabl In Leghorn, on the '(n ultimo, a remarkable scene took place. For the first time, the Jews of that city offered up a prayer for a Christian Prince, and invoked the blessing of Heaven upon Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia. The prayer was recited by Signor Roberto Funaro.

At the first word, the three thousand Jews present, with the exception of a few old men, rose to their feet, and remained standing until the close of the prayer, to which they all responded with an overwhelming "Amen."

The Eco d'Halia, in reporting this interesting fact, gives the text of the beautiful and touching invocation, of which the following is

t an inadequate translation:
"May that One who watches over the safety of kings, who gives dominion to princes, whose em-pire is from everlasting to everlasting; may He, who liberated His servant David from the murderous sword, who opened a way in the sea and a sure pathway through the rushing waves; may He bless, guard, defend, succor, elevate, and exalt the King elect, Victor Emanuel.

"May the King of kings guide his footsteps preserve his life, and shield him from all dar ger and peril. May the King of kings, in his ev. exalt the star of his destiny, and grant him a long and peaceful reign. May the King of kings give to him and all his counse lors and ministers power and courage. May this be His Divine pleasure; and let all the eople say amen."

THE LOCKJAW CAN BE CURED .- An exper ent, which has just taken place in one of the Paris hospitals, appears to establish conclusive-y that lockjaw can be cured by means of the urare poison. A young man, twenty four years of age, having had one of his toos carried off by a musket-shot, considerable injury having t the same time been inflicted on ing ones by the projectile, was seized with lock-jaw four days after the accident. Dr. Chasaignac (who supplies this account of the was called in, when the patient was already far gone. A portion, consisting of one hundred and twenty grammes of tea with ten entigrammes of curare, was administered in the ose of one table spoonful per hour; at the time the wound, which was much jagged, and emit ting a fetid pus, was moistened with a solution of twenty centigrammes (four grains) of curare in two hundred grammes of distilled water. Bot tles of warm water were put into the patient's bed. The first spoonful of the potion produced some effect at the end of an hour, and as the treatment went on, so did the state of the paient improve. The solution of curare used for the local application was gradually strengthen of the poison; its proportion in the potion was also increased to sixteen, and then to twentyfive centigrammes. At the end of six days the patient was out of danger.

regard to the future encouragement of art, and provision for artists, has just been suggested to the Government, and is likely to be adopted. The French Government has always been extremely desirous of helping art, and creating prosperity and exclusiveness among its follow ers. A fund of most magnificent amount is to be placed at the disposition of the Minister des First. N. B. Markle, of Indiana, is a mem be placed at the disposition of the Minister des Beaux Arts, for the copying of all the chef-"auvres of every master and every time now existing in Europe. One object of this measure is to remedy the injury done to art by the decay of the great master-pieces, of which time is fast obliterating all trace, save that left by t adition, of their beauty. These copies are to form an especial gallery. The first artists are to be employed, and a building of gigantic pretensions to be erected for their reception. The idea is ne possessing every element of grandeur and on sense at the same time, and the nation vill be sure to applaud a measure which flat ters so strongly that propensity to attirer à soi which Napoleon at St. Helena declared to be the most striking feature of the French charac

THE EXTAORDINARY METEOR .- The meteo s "big as a house," as a New York policeman eclared it, which was seen on Tuesday morning, appears to have attracted the attention of persons in various parts of the country. It was not only seen in Maryland, the Disiriet of Columbia, and New York, but in Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, and elsewhere. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks:

"A gentleman from Cape May says that he and some friends were in the lower part of a barn, not far from Cape May, about 9\frac{3}{4} A. M., when they heard a heavy rumbling sound, which they supposed to be caused by rolling some heavy body over the floor above them. But this they found to be incorrect. They went out of the barn, and the noise continued, accompanied by a perceptible shaking of the earth, until they walked a distance of about 150 feet, when it ceased, having lasted from three to five min-The sky was clear, but some persons reported seeing something like a cloud appear, and burst suddenly, at the time the noise was heard. The rumbling and shaking were per ceived all through that region, and in some places caused a good deal of consternation. One lady fainted, and many others were greatly terrified. From the descriptions given, the phenomena must have resembled the ordinary earthquake, though, as it was accompanied with the singular appearance in the heavens, it may have been caused by the fall and explo

A CHINESE DINNER .- During the visit of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, to Pekin, China, he was honored with a sumptuous dinner. Though only the three Chinese commissioners, Ward, his secretary, and two interpret ers, were present and sat down to it, the sup-ply was enough for at least a hundred, and the expense was estimated at \$1,500. It consisted of various dishes—birds' nests, sharks' fins, heifers' teats, watermelon seeds, &c., &c.—the

DEATH of KIT CARSON .- Advices by Overand route announce the death of the celebrated pioneer and explorer, Christopher Carson, at Faos, New Mexico, where he had been residing as Indian Agent. Carson was a native of Ken-tucky, having been born in Madison county, at the close of 1809. His father, shortly after that period, removed to Missouri, where Kit, when a lad of 15, was apprenticed to a saddler, oc-cupying himself at that business two years, at the end of which he joined a trapping expedi-tion, and a trapper he remained, until his fa-miliarity with the great West rendered him inrion, and a trapper he remained, that his la-miliarity with the great West rendered him in-valuable as a guide to explorers of the Plains. For eight years he acted as hunter at Bent's Fort. When Col. Fremont engaged in his exorps, United States army. His latest and most rkable exploit on the Plains was enacted 1853, when he conducted a drove of 6,000

heep safely to California. The greatest thoughts seem degraded in their assage through little minds. Even the winds passage through little minds. Even the winds of heaven make but mean music when whistling through a key-hole.

To ADVERTISES.—Business men will find it greatly to THE REIGN OF TERROR IN VIRGINIAheir advantage to advertise in the Ers.

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The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem. Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Yount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1859.

All letters for the National Era mus be addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era. Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE. We have heretofore called attention to the danger which awaits the Republican party, of being entrapped into the support of men for the various offices of the House, who will use their influence for the overthrow of Republican principles. We have also pointed out the danger and disgrace which the selection of corrup men will inevitably bring upon the party. That the Republicans were miserably cheated in the organization of the Thirty-fourth Congress, every intelligent man knows; but the following article from the Richmond (Va.) Whig of March 1856, furnishes demonstrative proof of the fact Let every Republican member read and ponder, before he falls into a similar snate. No man should receive a Republican vote who will be ashamed or afraid to acknowledge his obligation, or who will confer office upon the enemies of Republicanism. From the Richmond (Va.) Whig of March, 1856. MR. CULLOM-HIS APPOINTMENTS.

We take great pleasure in giving place the following letter from a friend in Washi ton, a distinguished member of Congress, and a perfectly reliable, high-minded gentleman cting the mis-stat we know, made by our Washington correspond ent, in reference to the appointments of Gen Cullom the Clerk of the House of Representa tives. Our correspondent represented Gen. Cullom as having appointed to subordinate clerkships in his department many sopen and avowed Abolitionists. We, of course, could know nothing of the real facts of the case our selves; but we are now satisfied that our correspondent's representations did Gen. Collum gross injustice, and we cheerfully repair it, as far as is in our power, by publishing the following, from a source entitled to the most implicit confidence:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1856. DEAR SIR: I see the Nashville Union and other Democratic papers in the South are charging that Gen. Cullom, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has appointed Abolitionists to office, and they give as authority for this charge "the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig, a Know-Nothing journal."

quote the language of the Union.

Now, I have looked into the facts, and I a sure that the greatest injustice has been done to Gen. Cullom. I have not seen the letter in the Whig alluded to, but I have felt that it is but just to give you the FACTS, and do not doub that you will take pleasure in doing justice to Cullom, editorially. I will be responsible for the accuracy of the facts I state to you. Gen. Cullom, as Clerk, had the appointment of NINETEEN subordinate officers in discharge

duty connected with the House. To fill these offices, he retained eight of the incumbents who were appointed by Col. Forney. These eight, the Democratic papers will hardly say are Abolitionists. I have no idea they are. They are: John M. Barclay, Daniel Buck, T. D. Harris, W. H. Minnix, John Messimmer, E. Emerich, E. Speice, and J. B. Florence, (brother of Florence) Democratic member from Pennsylvania. Of the remaining eleven, five are from the Southern States, to wit : W. P. Ingram, of Ken

tucky; J. C. Walker, of Tennessee; John Harvey, of South Carolina; B. W. Bates, of District of Columbia; and A. T. Owen, of Vir-I cannot suppose that any doubt will be enter-tained that they are all free from the imputation of Abelitionism.

Then, there are but six who are appoint from Northern States, (not vouched by the Democratic Clerk.) I have taken pains to see

ber of the American party, was a Whig, was appointed to office under Mr. Fillmore, and he tes to me, could he have had the selection of a candidate for President, Fillmore would have been his choice, "because, while President, he did nobly sustain the Constitution and laws of the country." He of course disclaims that he is an Abolitionist.

Second. E. A. Acton, of New Jersey, is the American party, and denies that he agrees or co-operates, or ever did, with the Abolition sts, or with the so-called Republican party.

Third. C. B. Adams, of Connecticut, ha een a Whig, held office under Mr. Fillmor during his whole term, (resigned when Pierce in,) is an ardent advocate of Fillmore' e-election, and denounces as untrue the charge of Abolitionism as far as he is concerned. Fourth, Isaac Strohm, of Ohio, denies to me

hat he is or has ever been an Abolitionist, was appointed to office in the Treasury Department under Mr. Fillmore, was turned out under Pierce because suspected of Americanism, and claims to be identical with Henry Clay on questions connected with Slavery.

Fifth. William Hazlett, of Pennsylvania, Whig, is now an American, has not only, h

says, never fraternized with the Abolitioni out, on the contrary, "has been thrown int frequent and violent conflicts with the fanatical leaders of that organization." This is his own language.
Sixth. P. B. Tompkins, of New York, de

nounces the charge of Abolitionism as slander-ous and untrue, as far as he is concerned. He says he is an American, National Conservative in his politics. He refers me to the position of Henry M. Fuller in the late contest for Speak or as exemplifying what he regards as correct entiments.

I have now given you the positions of all

Gen. Cullom's appointees, upon careful ascer-tainment, as far as I thought it necessary to pursue the investigation, with a view to the

question sprung.

There are nine other appointees of the Clerk I have employed as map-makers, &c., in the Land Office. I have not seen these men, or pushed inquiry particularly into their politics, but I am assured that about the same state of things would be found as to them. I learn that the chief of the corps served in that position under Toucey, and is retained by Cullom; and as to the other eight, four of them are appointees er eight, four of them are appointee from Southern and four from Northern State I am satisfied that the charge of your correspond ent copied so generally in Southern Democrappers, does Gen. Cullom great injustice. ect is to place the facts before you, as muc in detail as my time will allow, that you may have reliable data to do Mr. Cullom justice. any fact I state is called in question, I will b onsible for the statement. I feel assure that you will take pleasure in correcting this

injurious impression, if you concur with that it is not just. With high regard, your friend, &c., &c. To Mr. Ridgeway, Ed. Whig, Richmond, Va.

Charlestown.—Governor Wise, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, in which, after stating that he has ordered a military force to Charlestown, in view of the execution of Capt. Brown and may probably call for further military aid

adds:
"Now, therefore, all persons are notified that the trains of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company are placed under orders of Acting Quartermaster and Commissary Gen-eral Davis, for impressment on the first, sec-ond, and third of December next. He will, Fort. When Col. Fremont engaged in his expeditions, Carson accompanied him, and was those trains for the use and occupation of Virginia troops alone and occupation of Virginia troops alone and occupation of Virginia troops alone and occupation of Virginia troops alone. home and on guard or patrol duty on the second of December, and to abstain from going to women and children, and strangers are hereby cautioned that there will be danger to them in approaching that place or ing that place, or near it, on that day.

We have for several weeks published various

ridences of the tremendous excitement which prevails in Virginia, consequent upon the Harper's Ferry invasion; but the following letter rom a Virginia correspondent of the New York Times exhibits a state of gloom and terror which we could not have believed possible, prior to the Harper's Ferry affair. It furnishes a sad lustration of a passage we quoted last week from the speech in the Virginia Legislature made by Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, in 1832. He said. "If we look back through the long course of time which has elapsed since the cre ation to the present moment, we shall scarely be able to point out a people whose situatio was not in many respects preferable to our own and that of the other States in which Negro Slavery exists. True, sir, we shall see nations which have groaned under the voke of despotism for undreds and thousands of years; but the individuals composing those nations have enjoyed a legree of happiness, peace, and freedom from apprehension, which the holders of slaves in his country can never know." ern States, is not simply a system of compulso-

This may be thought to be the language of exggeration, and it may be so; but after perusing ry labor, without wages. It is more. It makes the following calm statement from a writer who evidently sympathzies with the master, and find it difficult to point out in history an example of parallel misfortune. Civil wars are exceptional cases, and are not legitimate subjects of comparison. But here is a community, com posed of brave and intelligent people, in a state of chronic alarm and terror. Peace reigns in all her borders, or at least no foreign or domestic enemy makes war upon her; and yet Virginia, the oldest and proudest State in the Confederacy, is thrown into spasms of anger, rage, and terror, by idle rumors of invasion by oluntary organizations in the sister Statesorganizations which receive no countenance om the Governments of the States in which they are said to exist. On the contrary, all such enterprises would be promptly suppre y the State and Federal Governments.

Fearful insecurity is the normal condition laveholding society; and a breath, a whisper, s sufficient to create an all-pervading panic. We subjoin the long extract from the Time respondent, with the remark that it describes state of things too serious and alarming to call forth jeers and ridicule. The instances of ndividual folly and absurdity, originating in roundless fear, are ludicrous enough; but the state of things described in this letter can only awaken a feeling of sadness in every human and thoughtful mind. The Times correspondent writes as follows:

" ____, VA., Nov. 19, 1859. "The present aspect of things in Virginia gloomy, and ominous of a still more gloomy future. There is a prevailing feeling of uncertainty growing out of the Harper's Ferry insur rection, and its sad effect upon the relations of the two sections, which affects the very tenure of property itself, and impairs the patriotic reations of the citizen to the State. rises not one jot beyond the point of self-pro-tection, and even in this its functions seem indequate to the crisis, or at least inadequate give the necessary assurance of protection. needless to deny the fact; our people are dismayed and distracted to a degree which no change in the present state of affairs can materially affect or remedy.

"The colossal character of the evil which was

the immediate cause of this feeling of insecurity and the consequent despair of ever remedy ing it, is producing its effect upon the minds of large property-holders in several parts of the State. They see nothing in the future but interminable strife, the end of which must be a material diminution in the value of all descripncapable of an efficient discharge of its fundamental obligations, and the spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotism, which were eretofore looked to as a counterbalance for this deficiency, seem to have vanished as the very emergency which needed their exercise arose. A feeling of insecurity in respect of life and property has narrowed down the sphere of patriotic labor to a concern about one's own eculiar or individual interests. This is but'the natural result of a want of confidence in the Government and laws to give due protection to life and property. As a consequence of this conviction, I understand that several leading and wealthy families of the State contemplate selling out and moving to England, or some part of the continent of Europe, there to enjoy that security which their own Government unable to extend at home. Moreover, as I un derstand, they see in the present distracted state of the country the basis of a future conflict which would involve a serious depreciation in the value of a large amount of property that is now valuable; and they accordingly propose

availing themselves of the present prosperous state of the times to dispose of their effects and quit.
"The state of things, as it is estimated here, is truly anomalous. There is no actual war be-tween the North and South, yet the panic is no less intense. The feeling is just such as pervades a people daily apprehensive of war, with this exception, that in the former instance the apprehension and panic are destined to be en during, because the cause is permanent and ir remediable, while in the lat be available in removing the casus belli. Far better for the interests, security, and peace of the country, that a six months' actual war terminate in a settlement of all impending difficulties, than that this corroding panic, this demoralizing, spiteful, and hostile spirit, should continue to exist between the North and South. Its influence is degrading. It is making the population of the country spies one upon the line of noble rivalry in commerce, science, the countervail some supposed plan of the enemy, or retaliate with the most ingenious effect for an injury done. Talk about freedom of speech! There is none. There is more caution manifested, and more need of it, wherever we go, views, than is necessary within the ruling of the French Emperor at this moment. It is no uncommon thing to see men of standing and in fluence look cautiously around them before nuence look cautiously around them before venturing an expression of opinion on any sub-ject savoring remotely of sectionalism. There is an all-pervading spirit of distrust and sus-picion. Every man is acting a detective upon his neighbor, and the principle, 'regard every man a rogue until you find out the contrary,' seems to be the universal rule in social int course. No wonder, then, that, in such a state of things, people who desire peace and repose should seek it beyond the sphere of this es pionage system. And it will be so. In less than twelve months from this time, you will hear of many leading families in Virginia emigrating to some region beyond the limits of the United States, where they can enjoy exemption from these disagreeable annoyances. And when such a result follows so speedily upon the heel of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, which is the immediate cause of this disturbance, what must be the consequence in the future? This condition of wild excitement, though now deemed temporary and evanescent, will by and by become the normal state of society here. The public mind has, in the exciting incidents

and keep alive for years a feeling of mutual hostility between the two sections, which will be incompatible with a life of peace or repose And from this main source of evil, collaters aggravate the spirit of hosting value of exist-per's Ferry insurrection has called into exist-ence. In short, there is no hope of any peace in the future, not even enough to render life in the Union tolerable amid the highest degree of material prosperity which the im-could realize. The people are unwill

conditions of order and lawlessness will soon be bliterated. Such are the views of men of high ntelligence, having the best opportunities, from enlarged experience, of forming correct opin-ions as to the present condition and future prospects of this State and elsewhere."

We sincerely hope that the desertion of the

State, anticipated by the correspondent of the Times, will not take place. We think there is a better way, prompted alike by patriotism and humanity. Now is the time to commence a plan of amelioration in the system of Slavery looking to ultimate emancipation.

We briefly sketched, two weeks ago, the na ture of the reforms which we regard as at once necessary to the peace and safety of Southern society, and demanded by justice even the oorest measure of justice-to the slave.

We will briefly recapitulate them. Our Anti-Slavery friends must bear with us while we undertake to suggest to the South, not what absolute justice demands, but that which we regard as practicable and attainable at the nothing can be clearer than that the reforms suggested must lead to emancipation. Slavery, as it at present exists in the South-

of the slave a chattel personal, or, in some States, he is absurdly classed as real estate. not with the slave, the intelligent reader will The family relation is not recognised by the slave codes. There is no marriage or parental relation between slaves known to the laws. The union of the sexes is merely voluntary; and although some ceremony, or the usual marriage eremony, may be observed, it carries with it no legal sanction. The slaves may and do dissolve the contract at pleasure, and form new alliances, upon the most approved plan of the Free Lovers. The slaveholders are in no respect bound by the marriage contracts into which their slaves enter. They may at discretion disregard them, and often exercise that discretion. The master, if he owns both par ties, may separate them by selling the husband or wife to a negro-trader, for transportation to a distant State. Or he may simply forbid their union, or separate them, to gratify his caprice. It is often the case that the husband is owned by one man, and the wife by another. In such eases, separation, by the emigration to the Southwest of one of the slave-owners, or by the vicissitudes of fortune, occurs oftener than otherwise. The children may be and are bought and sold, without regard to the tender ties of blood. Scarcely a slave family in the South but has suffered legal bereavement in this way. We know that the better class of slaveholders avoid such cruelties to their slaves. except when pecuniary misfortune overtaken them; and when that is the case, they are as

powerless as the slaves to avert the misfortune. Slaves are forbidden, by the laws of the Southern States, to learn to read. Notwithtanding that all those States are Protestant, y overwhelming odds, they act upon the maxims of Popish despotism, and withhold the Bible from a large portion of the population. They are guilty of the crime which they lay at the door of the Church of Rome, in withholding the Word of God from four millions of their fellow-beings.

Here, then, are two peculiarly odious and recolting features of Slavery which call aloud for mmediate removal. Give to the slave at least the Christian rite of marriage, with all its guaranties; give him a home and a Bible, if noth

To these reforms should be added the privi lege of accumulating and holding property, with the privilege of self-emancipation by pur- are worthy of an attentive perusal. chase. It is ascertained, by experiment all The utility of such works as this cannot be a formidable list of "Democratic" tions of property. The Government of the over the South, that more labor is obtained over rated. They are a fund of information and it is expressly stated that they are tem of rewards and compensations, than by lar rendering of important truths, otherwise mere brute force. We understand that it is hidden away in ponderous tomes, whose very the practice of many slaveholders to lay off size disinclines the reader to further acquaint daily tasks of reasonable extent to their slaves, ance. and compensate them fairly for all that they do above the prescribed amount. The effect invariably is, that nearly double the ordinary amount of work is obtained, with peace, good will, and cheerfulness, instead of the sullen hate, and often bloody revenge, which are caused by a cruel discipline of force. Let the South set in earnest about these

forms, and the danger of insurrection will be lessened in a tenfold degree. The slaveholding class, no less than the slaves, will be improved by a sincere effort to ameliorate the institution They will cease to hate and despise the dependent class, when they undertake to elevate it in the scale of civilization; and it cannot be doubted that the slaves will cease to think of master's eye is turned away-" pass it on." attaining freedom by a bloody revolution, when the master gives up the idea of perpetuating his bondage.

We wish it to be understood that the reforms here suggested originated with Southern minds. They have frequently been the subject of discussion in the Southern States and have elicit. ed the approbation of leading men in that section of the Union. Perhaps the first proposition of the kind came from Georgia. We remember that the Southern Agricultural Society, an association composed of the slaveholding class, which met in that State seven or eight years ago, advised the reforms which we have named above. Senator Toombs of that State. in his Boston lecture, which was delivered about three years ago, admitted that Slavery needed reformation to the extent of guarantying the family relations and permitting the slaves to read the Bible. Several Southern newspapers have taken similar ground; and we have taken great pleasure in chronicling the fact, that the Episcopal Church of South Carolina, at its last Annual Convention, remonstrated against the cruelty and injustice of separating families.

Why cannot the leading men of the South, o all parties and creeds, unite in the noble work of reform? They have devised various schemesfor "stopping the agitation of the Slavery question," all of which have served to aggravate the evil complained of. Their measures of that in point of style and arrangement it is suppression and "crushing out" have all met superior to most of the text-books now in use. with a tenfold resistance, because their object has plainly been to extend and perpetuate the system. Now, let them make another experiment, which their hearts and consciences rill approve. Let them soften the lot of the slave; let them endeavor to elevate him to the condition of a denizen, who has sacred rights, and they will do more to put down angry agitation than the extension of Slavery to the North closes many curious facts in relation to the Pole could accomplish. They will find that the number and classes of books read by the pubmen who have been foremost in "agitating" lic. According to Mr. Rhees, the readers of against Slavery will be foremost in giving them fiction are most numerous in general libraries ing upon the Federal Government the duty of class of readers make use of books of a higher of Slavery.

E. Cook, on account of his Democratic connecions, but the Richmond Enquirer disposes of the matter in the following peremptory style:

"Strange as it may appear, there is on foot a greater effort, if possible, for the pardon of John E. Cook, than was made for Old Brown. We are informed by the North Iowa Times that efforts are being made upon the press of the Northwestern States to effect this object. We

"Those who understand the character of Henry A. Wise know that if he believed Cook deserved pardon it would be extended to him, though opposed by every paper in the broad limits of our country; but the pardon of Cook is out of the question—he is the most guilty of all the Charlestown prisoners. So far from his being the dupe of Old Brown, Ossawatomie is the victim of John E. Cook. "Cook misled Brown, deceived him, and im

posed upon all of the prisoners; he gave de-scriptions of the persons of those who fled."

THE REVIEW

Tae Physiology of Common Life, by George Henry Lewer Volume 1. New York . D. Appleton & Co. For sal by Taylor & Maury, Penn avenue, Washington. "The common life of man is full of wonder

chemical and physiological," says the author of the "Chemistry of Common Life." Yet these wonders are too often neglected by the very persons who need to contemplate and study them. Authors, and students, and closet men, who live in total ignorance of the laws present moment. We may say, however, that of their physical nature, or in direct violation of them, seem to be of the impression that, although it is the duty of the body to sustain every exaction laid upon it, and unflaggingly to feed the fire of mental activity, it is no concern of theirs to husband and care for the physical powers allotted them. Yet a mind attached to a sluggish and inert body is like a potato plant in a dark cellar. It needs to be nourished by the fresh air and sunshine of God's universe, before it can develop the

Said a retiring young friend to us: " I have not digested my meals to-day. I have a feeling of goneness where my stomach should be. rather as if a brass kettle were suspended right below my diaphragm." "My friend," we replied, "we will not indulge the suspicion that this indigestion proceeds from nervous causes, from any excessive mental exertion on your part, but rather suppose it arises from want of exercise, and consequently a torpid liver. If you will have the goodness to walk three, four, or five miles, 'o'er the hills and far away, every morning, and, in addition, go through Miss Beecher's complete course of Calisthenics we will guaranty not only a speedy removal of the 'brass kettle,' but also, a proper appetite and longing after the good things of this

In the above volumes, Mr. Lewes has intended, without trenching upon the ground occupied by the author of the "Chemistry of Com- in the "hot parts." We may there mon Life," to treat of this "common life" from a physiological stand-point, and thus to the prisoner. complete a work designed for popular and every day use. It would be as reasonable for administration of law at the seat of G one to form an opinion of Southey's "Doctor," &c., from a glance at its outside, as to judge this book from its title. The object of the au- in the exorbitant sum of \$2,000? I(1) thor has been to exhibit the present condition had threatened to murder one of the w of physiological knowledge, and of matured we believe that the recognizance coulscientific opinion upon the subjects of which exceeded the fourth of that sum. T he treats, yet his style is easy, familiar, and affords another illustration of the very lucid, and, while giving all the results of which is dispensed by Federal offi the labors and investigations of students in the | Washington. field of Physiology, he nevertheless makes but a sparing use of those professional and scientific phrases, which, though displaying the learn- were not before aware. We learn that ing of the writer, generally serve to befog and office as an Examiner of Patents for bewilder the mind of the reader. The first three chapters on "Hunger and Thirst," "Digestion and Indigestion," and "Food and ist, and his talents and attainments Drink," seem to us to be very full of interest, highly useful in the office he held. perhaps from the fact that there has been more French and German scholar, and has esearch in this branch of Physiology than in any other, though the remaining chapters, on lish. He now acts as a solicitor, or the "Circulation of Blood," "Respiration," &c., patents, and is reported to be doing

The Money-King and Other Poems. By John G. Saxe

Boston : Ticknor & Fields. 1860. It is better to be right than to be President. and a great deal better to be a poet, even a funny" one, than a Democratic Governor and we are glad to see the merry Green Monn tain boy snapping his fingers at fate and Re publican majorities, and finding consolation in popular laughter for the lack of the popular

We have always considered it an abuse of the good things of this life to find undue fault with people who make us laugh. Consequently we shall dispose of this book as school-boys do of a surreptitious punch in the side, when the

word and Gown. By the author of "Guy Livingsto Boston : Ticknor & Fields. 1859.

A story in which the sword is represented b character compounded of bull-dog and satire ubsiding, near the end, into something mor early allied to manhood; and the gown, by sleek, oily, vindictive, cowardly, self-conceited, bullet-headed idiot. We should object to taking either as the representative of his class. There brilliant writing in the book-graphic wordpainting, satire, sense, and thought-but it is turated, if we may so speak, with materialsm. Even the heroine is a splendid animal, rather than a noble woman. The tender and manly seriousness of some passages will cover

a multitude of sins.

A Natural Philosophy: Embracing the Most Recent Discoveries in the Various Branches of Physics, and Ex-hibiting the Application of Scientific Principles in Every Day Life. Adapted to Use With or Without Apparatus, and Accompanied with Full Descriptions of Expe ments, Practical Exercises, and Numerous Illustra-tions. By G. P. Quackenbos, A. M., Principal of the Collegiate School," N. Y., author of " First Les in Composition," "Advanced Course of Composition and Rhetoric," "Illustrated School History of the Unised States," &c. New York : D. Appleton & Co., 346 The title of this book explains, with sufficient learness, its design and scope, and the name

of the author is a guaranty that the promises of the title-page will be entirely fulfilled. A some what careful examination has convinced us. Manual of Public Libraries, Institutions, and Societies,

the United States and British Provinces of North America. By William J. Rhees, Chief Clerk of the Smithsonian Institution. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott &

This is a valuable compilation of the statis tics of the various libraries and institutions of the United States, and, on examination, disords of encouragement, and foremost in urg. yet a respectable and constantly-increasing ssisting, not compelling, the South to rid itself range. In a recent report of the Astor Library, the writer says: "On observing the classes and kinds of books which have been called for, I have been particularly struck with the evidence usiderable effort to secure the pardon of John thus afforded of the wide range which the American mind is now taking in thought and research; scholastic theology, transcendental metaphysics, abstruse mathematics, and oriental philology, have found many more readers than Addison and Johnson; while, on the other hand, I am happy to be able to say that works of practical science, and of knowledge for every-day use, have been in great demand. It is pleasant thus to note the gradual increase of students in literary and scientific pursuits. When Americans acquire either riches enough or sufficient resolution to discard the sordid maxims of "Poor Richard," we may then hope

to compete successfully with the lear scientific men of the Old World The author of this volume has acre

a laborious and fatiguing work in a mor itable manner. When one considers to ment the task of an examination of the ous catalogues published by the differ tutions throughout the States, it would almost impossible to furnish correct state as to the condition of each, the number fication, and value of the books, and the a and different kinds read. Mr. Rhees has all this in such a way as to present at a gi all the statistics and valuable inform lating to the subject, with comments of wherever there is need of explanation or dation. This book will be invaluable rians, and, as a convenient manual of re quite indispensable.

A CHARGE OF SEDITION

We subjoin from the local columns of the and Union an account of an examination two justices of peace, of a solicitor of the charge of using incendiary language allegation was, that Dr. Breed. tion with Dr. Van Camp, a dentist an Stabler, a claim agent, in the office of the ter. defended the conduct of Brown in his sion of Virginia, and asserted that the have a right to secure their freedom h the throats of their masters, with a good nore in the same vein.

Van Camp swore to these statemen was to some extent sustained in them bler; while the prisoner, though not all testify in his own case, denies positivel used the language attributed to him Quaker, and professes to act upon the principles of peace and love to all men, a it seems he showed a readiness to defer self if assailed. It seems, by the adm his enemies, that Dr. Breed is a man of a respectability as the men who have i against him; and we have little doubt to nature of the affair was greatly exagg the excitement and animosity which r the witnesses to give information of conversation which occurred at the one of them

Dr. Van Camp was contradictory a herent, and Stabler says that he was no ested, and paid no particular attention fairly offset their statements with the d

What, then, must the country think ment, when it is known that a respect zen has been held to bail for sedition

Since writing the above, we have some facts in regard to Dr. Breed, of w years, until he voluntarily resigned, inauguration of Mr. Buchanan. He is a several German works on Chemistry business. His circular, which is before

"In regard to integrity, promptness, and efficiency, Dr. Breed refer to the officers employed in the States Patent Office during seven yea and also, by permission, to the follow tlemen: Prof. E. N. Horsford, Hard versity, Mass.; Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents; Hon. Burke, New Hampshire, formerly Cor er of Patents; Hon. Richard Mott, Oh per of Congress; Hon. Thomas A. Indiana, Commissioner U. S. Gener Office; Mr. George Gifford, New Y Counsellor at Law; Messrs. Sween house, Fant, & Co., Washington, D.

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ers; Messrs. Suter, Lea, & Co., Washin The following is the first notice wh public received of the seditions convi

It is from the States of Wednesday week " Have we a John Brown Among w conversation, a few evenings since, i ence of two persons, one Dr. Breed, F street, (ostensibly engaged as a so patents,) made the assertion that B Cook and their party done what they cright at Harper's Ferry, and he also co that they had done perfectly right; a that he believed that it was the du good Christian to teach the slave th o get their freedom, if necessary, t murder their masters, cut the throats mistresses, fire their houses, and rut the North by the light of them. He further, that the slaveholders did not what danger they stood-that there more persons that held the same of this District. Much other conversa

same nature was used by Dr. Breed at the time.
"The police will probably be serving?

This statement must have been furn the States by either Van Camp or The following is the account of the ex tion which occurred before Justices Don Giberson, on Friday evening, and was ed in the States of the next day. long, we give it, as an illustration of

justice :

" The Charge of Sedition .- An exam on this charge was had yesterday, at a M., before Justices Donn and Giberson case of Dr. Breed, formerly an Examine Patent Office, and for several years pa icitor of patents, and resident "According to the evidence, the ent at the time of the alleged offence Breed, Dr. Van Camp, and George that the meeting was purely acciden Breed and Van Camp, although for a riod near neighbors, becoming quainted for the first time : ass guage complained of was used in Mirroom, to which Dr. Breed had good room, to which Dr. Breed had a object of hiring a horse and car use of himself and wife on the fo "Mr. Stabler was at the time of

ting, and after making the other

quainted, did not pay special atte versation, which lasted upward of utes, but at last became attracted mony and excitement mutually mat "The discussion, as was elicited, first place been general, and on a spiritualism, psychology, and other bordering on the abstract, until it bra the more practical theme of the Harp foray, on which both parties, tak and opposite grounds, warmed up cal 'irrepressible conflict' was im "The general provocation tow through the alleged assertion by Dr. V who quoted from a speech attributed ard, 'that he would shoot any man to use such language in his prese

"This was immediately response

"This was immediately responded as Breed, saying, 'he dared do so,' and rept the objectionable language, it is alleged clared it to express his sentiments.

"Angry and bitter words appear to have ceeded this, until Mr. Van Camp told Dr. that in the event of any trouble here of the per's Ferry nature, he should look sites (Dr. B.) the first thing.

"The interference of Mr. Stabler and its real good sense of the others returning, a

tion was made to quiet the discussion, and separate amicably, and the parties soon after

The arrest of Dr. Breed was due, apparently the paragraph which appeared in our issue Justice Donn, who on further inquiry deem ing the matter one of great importance at the present time, and demanding judicial investigation, procured and placed in the hands of King a warrant for Dr. Breed's arrest, which resulted in his being held to bail to ap

pear for the examination had yesterday.
"Dr. Breed, unattended by counsel, made h appearance punctually at the hour named, and red of the Justice why a special warran hed been issued in this case, and expressed esire to have the examination before Justice

Justice Donn explained that no improper motive influenced him in making the warran pecial, and remarked that he was prepared to duct the examination with strict impartiali and, better to insure it, he associated Justice person with him.

person with him.

Or. Breed then requested to know under what special law or act he was arrested. Justice Donn replied by saying, that though the thought there were no statutes in force in the District in respect to sedition, such as illeged, yet that 'Chap. xxi, Sec. 1697, Lae's Justice,' covered the case. The section referred to provides for

view of possible or prospective breach of the peace, and is of latitudinous construction.] The justice then informed him he was arraigned on the charge of seditious language, nciting to rebellion.
"Dr. Breed, referring to his former desire to

have the case ruled before Justice Hollingshead, waived that point, and was willing the examination should proceed. "Dr. Van Camp, being now called and sworn,

estified that he was introduced to Dr. Breed n Tuesday, and had had no previous acquain ance with him; that they engaged in conver-sation on different subjects, and at last on that of Harper's Ferry, wherein Dr. Breed used the precise language, and maintained as proper the sentiment with which he was charged in the paragraph before alluded to, in our Wednes-

He consequently looked on Dr. Breed as man dangerous to a Southern community, and in that view had given that language publicity, though denying then and afterwards that he had first sought its publication in this journal Dr. Breed at different periods of the examination, thus far and afterwards, exhibited much ngenuity, and an apparently retentive memory, his cross examination of the witness, and in his attempts and apparent desire to make all that transpired on that occasion public.

He viewed the conversation in its inception as of a friendly nature, in which each party had clear right to discuss and maintain, under the circumstances of its occurring in a private nom, his views on the question at issue Dr. Van Camp, on the contrary, looked upor such opinions as of the most inflammatory description, destructive of the safety and rights of

laveholders; and told Dr. Breed, on that oc-

easion, that he, expecting some slaves soon. "After a good deal of cross firing between the tlemen, who were both much excited, Dr. Broad asked the witness if he (Dr. V.) did not observe that both himself and Mr. Stabler were Duakers, who were generally known as peaceable characters, not prone to fighting; expressing the opinion, moreover, that Dr. Van Camp would be much better at fighting than ending with the suggestion that they should bury the hatchet,' shake hands, and go home; and that they then shook hands and

Dr. Van Camp could not recollect as to the conversation generally, but was positive there was no shaking of hands.

After a few remarks between the two, Dr. Breed was understood to propose to discuss the subject with Dr. Van Camp in court, so as to show that, if he was criminal, the other was equally so-a proposition very properly nega-

"Mr. Stabler, being called and sworn, stated in substance that on the evening in question, whilst Dr. Van Camp was in his room, Dr. Breed called, and soon engaged in conversation with Dr. Van Camp; that he (S.) was sitting Harper's Ferry and John Brown topic was innced, when he heard Dr. Breed make the remark that 'he believed Brown and Cook had done right;' that Van Camp then asked Breed if he endorsed Seward's statement, but did not the subject was so foggy he could not keep track of it. So much was said about Ablition ism. John Brown, &c., he found it impossible

to put the subject together. He formed the opinion that Dr. Breed, in the heat of the discussion, lost, or came near losing. all his Quakerism, and reiterated his belief that neither party knew what he was talking about. He testified very positively that both gentle-men shook hands at parting, contradicting very flatly, in this respect, the evidence of D Van Camp.
"Dr. Breed now disclaims all thought or inten-

tion at any time of using any such language attributed to him outside of a private room. Michael Green being called and sworn, Justice Donn asked him if he had seen Dr. Breed

"The Justices here declared the examination

closed, and, after a brief conference, held Dr. Breed to bail in the sum of \$2,000 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the period of "Dr. Breed and his brother-in-law, S. J.

Bowen, immediately gave the required security, and left the court.
"The court-room, of limited capacity, as well as the side-walk in front, was densely crowded during the investigation, but the concourse quietly dispersed as soon as the decision was

Brooks was fined three hundred dollars for

making a murderous assault upon a United thousand dollars, and, but for the presence of a friend, would have gone to jail, upon a charge of using "seditious language." He might have blasphemed God, or threatened to dissolve the Union, with impunity; to speak against Slavery is the unpardonable sin.

and regulation. It is warranted association, adaptation, and regulation. It is the labor system of the United States South, it is Warranteeism.

"The labor system of the United States South began in Slavery, and progressed. This progressive is the unpardonable sin. very is the unpardonable sin.

More Incendiarism .- The States and Union keeps up its vile and incendiary appeals against this office, in its issue of Monday, as follows:

"The police should have a scrutinizing eye suspicious, evil-looking persons who may ake shelter in the city. The railroad depot should be closely observed. The incendiary printing offices should be closely watched. The devil's den, or Black Republican Association odge, should not escape attention.

"If Black Republicanism had in its service

pedition to take Harper's Ferry, what may not be undertaken with such shelter as may be af-forded by the league of Black-Brown spirits who infest this community? The price of pub ic security, like that of public liberty, is eternal

ibel suit for editorially charging Thurlow Weed with being concerned in the slave trade, thus backs down in his paper of the 17th:
"We therefore unhesitatingly believe and

state that he was no more concerned in the slave trade than the Southern Democracy and South-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1859.

The Washington "States and Union" of esterday contained the following statement : "To secure a very large circulation of Helper's infamous book in the North, large amounts of money have been subscribed by leading Republicans. Gov. Morgan, of New York, gives \$100: Thurlow Weed contributes \$100; so does Horace Greeley. D. R. Goodloe, of Washngton, subscribes \$100, and the names of some forty or fifty others are down on Helper's subcription list for a corresponding amount

I presume that this statement is made on the authority of a publication in the New York Herald of the Saturday previous, in which my name occurs in a list of subscribers for Mr Helper's book. I regret to be called upon, by a sense of duty to myself, to say that I have never contributed a cent to Mr. Helper's book, but, on the contrary, refused to have my name used in that way, even as a nominal contributor. I did so for the reason that I strongly disapproved of the book, both in the views it advances, and in the tone and temper it manifests. I also refused to be placed before the public as a large subscriber for a work which was to be distributed gratuitously, on the ground that my means would not justify such liberality, and I had no wish to be made ridiculous by affecting it. But the following extract from a critical notice of Mr. Helper's work, written by me, which appeared in the Era of July 14, though conceived in the most charitable spirit of literary criticism, will show the improbability of the statement that I have become its endorser and circulator. After stating that the book contains many valuable statistical tables, and other useful information for the public speaker, editor, and controversialist, I proceeded to say: "Mr. Helper claims to be an Abolitionist;

and, from a cursory perusal of his work, we refer that his views conform more nearly to hose of the Radical Abolitionists, of which Mr. Gerrit Smith is the type, than to the old Lib-

erty party or Republican schools.

"His plan for abolishing Slavery will find nore favor with Abolitionists than with slaveholders, or even the non-slaveholders of the South. It simply proposes abolition without compensation to the slaveholder, and at the same time requires the slaveholders to advance sixty dollars per head to each slave. Whatever merits this scheme may possess, feasibility cannot be set down as one of them, and we incline to the opinion that Mr. Helper has impaired the utility of his book by deliberately insisting upon a proposition which will revolt the slaveholders, and only serve for merriment with others. As a bantering offset to the pre-posterous demands of the slaveholders upon the Federal Government, it may do very well; but as a serious proposition, it will injure rather than promote the object he has in view.

The political position which a sense of duty constrains me to occupy, necessarily alienates | the importation of slaves from Africa, or more from me many who would otherwise be cherished friends. I have no wish to widen the breach. I am a Southern man. I am not the enemy of my native land, but its friend; and I cannot permit any man to place me in ed, lead to a material modification of Slavery. a position hostile to it. I urge the value of Let the South repudiate the name Slavery, even Freedom, and the duty of emancipation upon for shame, and we shall have reason to hope the white men of the South; and have never, that the day is not distant when the thing will anywhere, publicly or privately, uttered a word be as odious as the name. which could be strained into an implication of revolutionary violence, or a call upon the free States to interfere with the affairs of the slave States. I believe that the Federal Government should use its constitutional power and legitimate influence to prevent the extension Christian ministry since the time of the Nonof Slavery. But I have never given the least Conformists. There must be an extraordinary countenance to the idea that the common Government can interfere with the local reserved rights and jurisdiction of the States. Far less hilated before this. The grit and grace in this could I justify or excuse any violent invasion man must be in equal and large proportions, of the South by the North. All appeals and or he would certainly have succumbed long his soul as he looked forward to the work upon declarations which give countenance to unwarrantable political interference, or lawless they can be to those of any man, North or

South. I make this statement with a view to being the endorsed Seward's statement, but did not recollect the nature of the reply. He considered properly understood, and especially by my then they were both too angry and excited to know what they were talking about, and that may place upon me, with a full understanding in gubmission. First, they stalked out of of my views, I must submit to; but under no circumstances, for no earthly consideration, will I consent to occupy a position of hostility and hatred to the land of my birth.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE. REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN MISSIS-SIPPI-GETTING ASHAMED OF SLA-

One would suppose that if Slavery had friends anywhere in the world, it must be on the banks of the lower Misaissippi. But, strange to say, the term has become odious even in that region of cotton and negroes. The leading minds in in conversation at any time with one of his slaves, and Green replied that he saw Dr. B. talking to one of his boys cnce.

"The question was put, 'When was this?' and answered, 'About five years ago,' &c.; and answered, 'About five years ago,' &c.; the ing found he knew nothing of more its being found he knew nothing of more its place. Mr. Henry Hughes has drawn up a secompanied by a bill, in which the Mississippi now maintain that Slavery no longer exists among them—that the old system has been practically done away with, and that the new system, styled "Warrenteeism," has taken its place. Mr. Henry Hughes has drawn up a time place. Mr. Henry Hughes has drawn up a tars of Metropolitan and New England Doctors the place. This is the place of the letter mat controlled the causes of grievance, or to inquire why the church could not itself give the customary letters of dismission and recommendation. Ecclesiastical thunder, through the mortans of Metropolitan and New England Doctors new definition is given to the labor system of

the South; and the Reveille, of Port Gibson, says that Jefferson Davis and other leading men in the State favor the views of Mr. Hughes. According to the report, the warrantee labor system is now that of the United States South. The system has progressed from Slavery, and is called Warranteeism, because in it the laborer has warranted to him whatever in justice is necessary and proper for him. The report

savs: "But what is this third labor system? What is this composite system which warrants so many excellences, which has the freedom of States Senator in his Senatorial seat; while a Northern man is held to bail in the sum of two Slavery without its tyranny? If not free labor, thousand dollars, and, but for the presence of a and not slave labor, what is it? It is order ap-

> ress was from a system which the Constitution contemplated and disapproved. From the system contemplated by the Constitution, our negro labor has progressed to a system in which now the negro virtually has all the rights justly due him. We may safely challenge any jurist to point out a single fundamental right now due, and not enjoyed by our miscalled slaves. They have not, it is true, some peculiar franchises. This privation, however, is due to two facts mporary, and the other eternal. The one temporary, and the other eternal. The abolition agitation is the temporary fact. It justly disqualifies the negroes to enjoy certain rights of education, assemblage, and locomotion. The eternal fact is the Diversity of Races. This fact necessitates easie for the purity and progress of races. But if the purity and progress of races is the State's sublimest duty and progress of races in the State's sublimest duty. progress of races. But if the purity and progress of races is the State's sublimest duty, negroes must never be citizens, because political amalgamation realizes sexual amalgamation. But the blood amalgamation of a superior and inferior race is degeneration, which is detestable, pernicious, and damnable. Caste against ethnical incest and for the purity and progress of races, ought therefore to be the sternal fact, and negrees are never to be citizens, for the Be-

and negrees are never to be citizens, for the Republic is Caucasian.

1. The nature of the association is not pri make that he was no more concerned in the slave than the Southern Democracy and Southern Servant's relation to the master, therefore, is not that of hirelings to the hirer, nor that of hirelings to the seemed the state of the scheme. The subscription was filling beyond the most parameter of the Legislature, now a resident of our city, but

economy, special public peace, and special Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaim-

The proposed organic law is as follows: "Be it enacted. &c., That hereafter our ne-gro labor system shall be held, taken, and adjudged to be Warranteeism, in which the mas-ters shall be magistrates, property in man shall be abolished, labor obligations shall be capi-talized, caste shall be maintained for the progress and purity of races, the negroes never be citizens, the rule of the distribution as of the system shall be justice, the agent of the distribution shall be the State, and the act of

The Reveille savs :

"Mr. Hughes has taken one position of in-calculable importance, and of a future bearnonstration that our labor system now is not every. The Report's aim is to demonstrate this great and momentous doctrine. Since it was promulgated, the best authorities in the United States have supported it. One of the United States have supported it. One of the greatest is Jefferson Davis. In his famous peech at Jackson, he took the bold and impregnable ground that Slavery was a 'misnoor, in other words, that our labor system is not Slavery. So, too, the able and venera-ble Virginia philosopher and statesman, Ed-mund Ruffin, in his recent essay, entitled 'Sla-very and Free Labor Defined and Compared," declares that our labor system is not Slavery. He says, 'with those views I protest against the fitness and truth of the usually received definitions and applications of 'slave labor' and 'free labor.' So, too, that learned and thorough journal, the London Cotton Plant, eloquently says, in this connection, 'Finally, and in conclusion, we ask, is it not clear and be-yond mistake, that a lie, a foolish, world-wide ie, is the evil we labor under, that monstrous lie and absurd misnomer, which terms the natural subordination of the negro, slavery.' In another. The philosophic and well-read Saw-yer, in his admirable Institutes, first quotes the legal definition of Slavores

legal definition of Slavery, and then most truly says: 'Many of the features of this definition have but a nominal existence, without any practical effect.' He also expounds and most ably confirms another one of Mr. Hughes's doctrines; and this is, that 'the idea of propert in man is an absurdity-a fiction of law for convenience of alienation, administration, and registration.' Says the Institutes in this connection, 'The idea of property in his person (the negro's) is but a fiction of law.' The tremendously practical bearing of Mr. Hughes's teaching is nothing more nor less than this If our labor system has so progressed as not to be Slavery in the contemplation of the Consti-tution, but to be Warranteeism, then the introduction of African warrantees will not be in violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Federal slave trade acts. This of course cannot be denied. Justice is the essence of Warranteeism. As soon, then, as Mr. Hughes's

warrantees may be legally introduced." It will be seen that this scheme originated in an effort to evade the laws which prohibit probably that absurd and abortive enterprise annexed to it, in order to render it popular.

In any event, we regard the movement as highly important, as it will inevitably, if adopt

For the National Era.

THE FORAY UPON DR. CHEEVER. Rev. Dr. Cheever has the honor of being more spoken against than any other man in the power of backbone and gristle in him, to say nothing of brain, not to have been quite anni aggression, are as abhorrent to my feelings as York, within a few years. The first undertaking in this way was by the Pro Slavery

Hunkers of his own church, roused by his bold denunciations of the fugitive slave bill, and of meeting under sermons; that did not suit. Next, they caballed and caucussed a while, privately. Then they very respectfully hinted privately. Then they very respectfully hinted resignation to their pastor, and suggested a presidency or theological professorship, as more suited to the gentleman's genius and ability than feeding sheep with the Gospel in the wilderness of New York. But finding the Doctor would not budge, and that a large majority in the church had no idea of dispensing with their gifted pastor, they had to ask a dispension of the property of

pensation themselves to go to other churches.

The second attempt to put down this notable divine was by other churches and ministers, in church, refusing, at the same time, to go back without light or lightning—till he was almost lost in smoke, and the world thought to see himself and his church exploded. But the smoke passed, and lo! the invincible Doctor was found serene and exultant as ever, and his position firmer, with a united church.

The third notable attempt to break the family around waring against Slavers at the

flaming sword waving against Slavery at the Church of the Puritans, and wielded with such viger by the right arm of Dr. Cheever, is now being made by politicians and editors, headed by the New York *Times* and the Washington by the New Lork Times and the washington Canstitution. The former takes occasion of a letter from Dr. Cheever to Rev. Mr. Spurgeon of London, in respect to the private mission of a Christian lady in England in behalf of the Church of the Puritans, to stir up all the Anglophbia of Americans against Dr. Cheever, and to intimate that it is quite "time the men dicant Church of the Puritans were suppressed, and "its acrimonious and intolerant pastor" si

The Constitution takes occasion also of the sermon preached by Dr. Cheever in his pulpit on the 6th Nov., just after the Brown invasion, to accuse the preacher of "the deliberate inculcation of the foulest treason." The aim of both evidently is, to drive Dr. Cheever from the city and the pulpit on Union Square; and there are not wanting many of his own profession who

not wanting many of his own profession who would help such an ejectment.

Meanwhile the sledge-hammer of the resolute Doctor falls with redoubled strokes upon "the sum of all villianies," and we hear of him in all parts of the country lecturing before lyceums and popular assemblies, and carrying with him the hearts of the people. He spoke at Worcester to a large assembly, on Monday evening. Nov. 14, at Mechanics' Hall, upon John Brown. From a communication of his in the Worcester Spy, in respect to that address, we clip the following wing paragraphs:
"It was my object to present the two grea

agencies at our command against Slavery, namely, our own Constitution, and the Word of

FIVE DAYS LATER EROM EUPOPE. ing liberty, every man to his brother, and every man to his neighbor, therefore I proclaim a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, the famine, and the pestilence. And so it will be again. St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 24 .- Steamship Cirsian, from Galway November 12, arrived at this port at ten o'clock last night, en route to

12th by telegraph.

New York. She brings dates by mail of the 11th from Liverpool and London, and of the

Kong of the 28th of September, have reached England. The ratification of the American

treaty had produced no change in commercial

Mr. Ward, American Minister, had gone to

apan.

The Russians had a large naval force at Jed-

do. It was feared that trouble would arise,

owing to the murder of three Russians by the

Japanese.
The Moors have commenced an attack o

India .- The expedition from Bombay against

7th October. The enemy made a stout resist

twenty-two men killed, and thirty-five wounded

Great Britain.—The weather continued very

tormy, and severe gales had again proved

Many vessels with their entire crews had been

lost, and the mail packet service with the Con

tinent had been greatly impeded.

A Bristol pilot, who was on Lundy Island or

d Portugal would admit corn duty free.

ubscribed for by the first banking houses in

ence, and Bologna. The trading community of Milan had subscribed for 26,000,000 francs.

and a considerable number were in a helples

COMMERCIAL.

t 4s. @ 4s. 2d. for common. Spirits turper

96%. American securities are slow of sale at

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, Nov. 25 .- The steamship Africa.

rom Liverpool 12th, arrived this evening.

England.—The nine hours movement in

London is ended. It is announced that the conference of the building trades, having care-

to withdraw the strike.
The Times has an article showing the preva-

lent feeling in France on the question of a war with England. The chief authority for the

opinions expressed is a respectable French review published in London. It is stated that in

France the prospect of a war with England is

business. The army is reported to be quani-mous for war; in the navy the desire for it

amounts to a frenzy. The church is as eager

as either army or navy. The conclusions are that in a war with England the French Em-

the late war. The circular also states that the

French Government has received assurances

that the Pope was only waiting an opportune

moment to make public certain reforms by which the Government of the clergy will be re-placed by a Government generally composed of the laity, which would give to the country

better grants for the administration of justice, and for the control of the public finances, by

the means of an assembly elected by the

The French army for China, it is now stated will amount to 20,000 men, and they are not expected to reach China before April or May.

The News has a dispatch from Paris, Friday

night, stating that the report that the King of Sardinia has refused permission to Prince Ca-rigana to accept the regency, is false. All that

is known is, that France has formally counselled Sardinia to refuse. The King's answer is

unchanged quotations.

slaver with 500 slaves on board.

most disastrous to shipping on

was covered with wrecked stuff.

ontier of Morocco.

to be carried out.

every just way in our power remember those that are in bonds, as bound also with them. Steamship North Briton, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The Zurich treaties have been signed. "I proved in my lecture, from the law of God and nature, from Blackstone and the Bible, and the recognised principles of all civilized and Christian jurisprudence, that laws which go against natural rights and liberties are of no Nothing has yet transpired regarding the rojected Congress.

The three treaties were finally signed at Zu against natural rights and liberties are of no binding force, possess no validity, but, as op-opsed to God's law, must be disobeyed. I proved that a den of pirates, with laws sanc-tioning and enforcing their own robberies and murders, ought to be broken up, simply berich on the 10th, by the Plenipotentiaries, who were to leave for home on the 12th. It is said that Austria consented to take 102,000,000 francs from France, instead of 104,000,000 previously demanded. The Paris Moniteur, in announcing the sigcause they were violating God's laws and

rights; and that any corporate piracy, like that of Virginia, whose laws sanction and enforce nature of the treaties, says that France and Austria have agreed to promote the meeting of man stealing, the highest and worst kind of robbery, and put to death, under the charge of the Congress.

Tuscany has followed the example of the treason, those that disobey and resist the requirements of that corporation, stood as really other States of Central Italy, and conterred the Regency on Prince Carigana.

The King of Sardinia, under the pressure Thugs, and ought to be resisted; but especially from France, has refused to grant permission to

that the great lesson of John Brown's move ment was this, that if the church and ministry Carigana to accept the Regency.

Affairs between Spain and Morocco remain would not, with moral courage, by moral mean unchanged from last advices.
It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has with the word and spirit of the living God, resist such wickedness, if they would not obe empowered his brother to grant the demands of God and go against it and overcome it in his name, then there would be war, desolution, and blood, a reign of terror and destruction more Spain.
The Calcutta mails of October 8, and Hong

"The lesson and the warning are this: Take THE WORD OF GOD, and abolish Slavery by that God's command, or Slavery itself will abolish us, and that speedily; will abolish all ou freedom, all our liberties, all our peace, all ou rights. Abolish Slavery by the word and spirit of the living God, or Slavery will abolish itsel in insurrection, in blood, in fire, war, and deso lation. If we refuse to right a great wrong, a God's command, and in God's appointed way the wrong will right itself in vengeance, over our heads; over our prostrate necks, God wil suffer it to ride, as a great avenging Jugger naut. If ye have not been faithful in that which is another man's, who shall give you that which is your own? The lesson is that of the import e of the speedy, timely use of such

terrible than all the plagues of Egypt.

be again, if we do not repent of our sin, and in

Australia. - The news of the peace had constitutional, and moral means as God sti reached Australia, but there was little confives us against the sin and depotism of Slav dence in its continuance, and measures for the ry, that the necessity and recurrence of such defence of the colony, already commenced, were

EMBARKATION OF MISSIONARIES Sailed, on the 17th inst., from Bangor, Me. in brig Executive, Capt. Lee, Rev. George P. Claflin, Rev. John H. Dodge, and Mr. Richard Miles, with their wives, missionaries of the American Missionary Association, for the Men

vaster scale may be prevented

From the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier te learn the particulars of the farewell meeting. t was held the previous evening in the First Congregational Church. It was the first occasion of missionaries sailing from Bangor to any foreign missionary field. Mr. Claffin is a gradu ate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, Mr. Dodge of Andover Theological Seminary, and Mr. Miles is a teacher from Oberlin, Ohio. He has been at the Mendi Mission before, but the rest go for the first time. The meeting was at-tended by a large and deeply interested audi-

The services commenced by singing the misionary hymn,
"From Greenland's icy mountains."

The congregation were then led in ferverager by Rev. Dr. Shepard. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Shepard.

Rev. Mr. Gilman then stated the object of the meeting. We come to bid God-speed to these brethren, who leave home and friends and native land to labor for the salvation of the sons and daughters of Africa. He knew whether to congratulate or condole with ese missionaries. The speaker then comented on the importance of the work to which ey were called, and expressed undoubting nfidence that Africa would yet be given iod. He also alluded to the obstacles which

the missionaries would encounter.

Rev. Mr. Dodge was then introduced to which he was soon to enter. He knew that he land of sickness and death. But he rejoiced o go, even if he should find an early grave in that land of strangers.

He was followed by Rev. Mr. Classin. The

speaker made an affecting allusion to seasons of communion and fellowship which he had en-joyed with the Christian people of Bangor— and said he knew this "farewell" was not a farewell to sympathy or to Christian love and labor. Mr. Claffin then briefly alluded to the missionary work, and expressed the hope that the sympathies and prayers of God's people would go with him and those who accompanied

him.
Mr. Miles followed. He had been to Africa, but only for a short time. He proceeded to speak of the importance of zeal in the missionary work, and also of patience and faith surrounded by the darkness of heathen lands. This had been called a farewell meeting, but t was not so to him. In going to our labors, we ask not for pity, but we do ask for your

sympathy.

The congregation then sung,

"Ye servants of God, your Master proclaim. Rev. George Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, then addressed the audience. He referred to the providence of God which had turned the attention of the Association to Africa as a field of misionary effort. He alluded briefly to the tory of the Amistad captives; to the fact that bequest of \$125,000 had been made, to be expended in this field; and to the wonderful manner in which God had opened Africa to Christian light and love within the past few years. We owe to Africa a greater debt than to any other nation. The speaker then gave some interesting facts, showing the success which had attended the missionary work in

Africa. Rev. Dr. Harris then gave the valedictory address to the departing missionaries. He re-joiced to look upon their faces; rejoiced that they had hearts bold enough to stand up against the wrongs of heathenism. He congratulated them in their undertaking. It is a great work. Go forth in the strength of God, and your labor shall not be in vain. Christ will be with you, and his grace shall sustain you. Brethren, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

Rev. Dr. Pond offered the closing prayer, after which the congregation sung the nymn-

"Roll on, thou mighty ocean."

The benediction was pronounced in a very touching and impressive manner by Rev. Mr. Maltby. The services throughout were sol-

emn, and deeply interesting.

We learn from Mr. Whipple that a large number of persons gathered at two o'clock on the 17th, at Veasie's wharf, to attend the religious services previous to the sailing of the brig. Prayer was offered, and a hymn was sung. May the God of missions protect and prosper this missionary band!

action of the ensuing session of our State Leg-islature will be directed to objects having refer-ence to the more thorough defence of the State. As a salutary measure of protection, we sug-gest the passage of a law making negroes competent witnesses in prosecutions for tampering with slaves.

However contrary to the general policy of our

laws, it is precisely one of those cases in which necessity justifies exception, and many analo-gies may be found to justify it. To mention no namely, our own Constitution, and the Word of God, faithfully interpreted and applied. I said that if man had been faithful with these agencies, especially if the church and ministry had taken God's Word, and driven its arguments and denunciations against the sin of slaveholding, as they ought to have done, there would have been no need of John Brown's martial heroism, nor would he have been found at Harper's Ferry with mere carnal weapons, but that the wife (and the same is true of the negro) is the only person usually who her he against for the dark of the responsible to the familiar instance of the permission of a wife to testify against her husband in cases of assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness for or against her husband, and contravening it for the identical reason that justifies the exception we suggest, to with the only person usually who he the against her husband in cases of assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness or assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness or assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness or assault, contravening the general principle of evidence which forbids a wife to be witness or assault, contravening the supplier. heroism, nor would he have been found at Harper's Ferry with mere carnal weapons, but,
more likely, would have been heard of still
farther South, and in greater danger, carrying
God's messages against slaveholders and their
sin, personally and individually, to their own
hearts and consciences.

"If his church and ministry will not use the
"If his church and ministry will not use the

ing of the Chinese led to the belief that they Fresh hostilities had been commenced Cochin China.

> MEXICO.-DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS.-The Cennessee arrived at New Orleans, Nov. 25, ith Vera Cruz dates to Nov. 22. Mr. McLane arrived at Vera Cruz on the 21st.

The report that Marquez had pronounced for Santa Anna is unfounded; and the Mobile report of his escape with the large amount of specie taken from the conducta is contradicted, but his seizure of the conducta is confirmed. Doblado, one of the Liberal chiefs, had be defeated, with a heavy loss, by Miramon. There was great rejoicing at the capital, and was reported that Juarez intends asking an was repor

mmediate American armed intervention.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.-The New York Times publishes a dispatch containing intelli-gence from Mexico, via Panama, stating that the Conservatives, under General Jordo, de-feated the Liberals under General Coronado, at Tepic, on the 8th inst., killing the latter and four hundred men. The Liberals had fled to Mazatlan. Gen. Coronado imprisoned H. B. Majesty's consul at Mazatlan, on account of his refusing to pay a second duty on the treasure shipped on H. B. Majesty's steamship Calypso. Captain Sidney Greenfall, of H. B. Majesty's steamship Amethyst, released him, and blockaded the port, seizing two of their ships loaded

LATER FROM BROWNSVILLE AND HAVANA. New Orleans, Nov. 28.—Brownsville advices of the 20th inst. have been received. Lieutenant Tennison, of the revenue cutter Dodge, reports that 290 men were guarding the city, which not been attacked.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

More TROOPS FOR CHARLESTOWN. - GOV. Wise has changed his policy. A few days ago, ne was marching back a part of the military the piratical watchers had been successful. The forts and island of Beyt were stormed on the force sent up to Charlestown. Now he is in creasing it, and some reports state that it is his ance. The British loss was two officers and intention to collect five thousand troops at the execution of Brown.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 26 .- The Woodis Rifle men, under command of Major Lamb, and a company from Portsmouth, Va., will leave tonorrow, on the steamer Louisiana, for Charles town, to remain there until after the execution of Capt. Brown.

Washington, Nov. 26 .- Eighty cadets, under Col. Smith, from the Lexington State Military Institute, passed through this city this morning, special train, en route for Charlestown. About one hundred men, comprising detach nents belonging to companies now at Charles-

3d of November, reports six large ships wrecktown, went on the same train. ed there during the previous gales, names un-Charlestown, Nov. 25 .- The howitzer co known. The crews all perished. The island pany from Richmond, who returned on Tues lay last with Gov. Wise, have come back again. The Board of Trade had directed an official The Governor received some information after aguiry into the loss of the Royal Charter. A arriving at Richmond which induced him to ete list of the passengers by that ill-fated send them back. vessel had been received by mail from Aus-Washington, Nov. 27 .- Three volunteer com

panies-the Monticello Guards, Capt. Mallory, There was an expectation that both Spain from Charlottesville, Va.; West Augusta Guards, Lieut. Walker, from Staunton; and The Diritto of Turin aunounces that the the Mountain Guards, Capt. Busher, from Augusta, Va.—arrived safe and in fine spirits. greater part of the Piedmontese loan had been

Turin, Genoa, Parma, Modena, Leghorn, Flor-MILITARY PRECAUTION .- Gen. Asa Rogers of Loudoun county, Va., has ordered the colonels of the 56th and 57th regiments to order The Paris journals are prohibited from speakout sufficient force to guard the boundaries of Loudoun along the Potomac and Blue Ridge, ing of the French losses by cholera on the against the invasion of Brown's sympathiz Private accounts state that when the order The order has been promptly complied with. Among the companies on duty is the Leesburg Cavalry, Capt. Shreve. was given to the second Zouaves to advance, they had lost three hundred men by cholera,

INCENDIARY FIRES .- Incendiarism seems to The British steamer Spithead has captured be fearfully prevalent in many parts of the country. Not to particularize the numerous cases The Paris Moniteur publishes a circular haystack and barn-burning that have occaned by Count Walewski to the French dipsioned so much alarm in Virginia, the incen-diaries have been busy in Mifflin county, Pa., lomatic agents, explaining the advantages of the Zurich treaty, stating that France will not where barns and other property to the value of ave to advance the amount of debt due by \$20,000 have been destroyed within the past iedmont to Austria, but will co-operate with fortnight. A large reward has been offered for Piedmont in making the stipulated payments.

The Times publishes a letter from Lord Eltheir apprehension. In Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and some other States, a large lenborough to Lord Brougham, in furtherance number of cotton-gins have been burned recentof the success of the Garibaldi musket fund. The noble Lord expresses a hope that, stimulated by the insults to Italy, which are conveyed in the demand France is about to make cendiaries, and others to "Brown's emissaries; but these suspicions are proved to be without any foundation. New Orleans has been the in the Congress, the Italians will rise to vindi-cate their right to choose their own Governgreatest sufferer. The value of property dement. As to Garibeldi, Lord Ellenhorough stroyed in that city within the past two months advises the people of Italy to follow where he leads.

It is stated in the English journals that the

treaty between China and the United States will not come into operation until matters are settled with England and France. Liverpool Cattan Market .- The sales of cotton for the week have been 49,000 bales, inclusive of 3,000 to speculators and 6,000 to exporters. The market has a downward tendency, and a partial decline of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). \(\bar{e} \) it is quoted.

greatest sunerer. In the value of property destroyed in that city, within the past two months is estimated by hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the mouth of October alone, the losses amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million. The people are now in a state of constant alarm. The underwriters have offered a reward of \$3,000 for the detection of the guilty parties, and this sum is to be increased by private subscription.—Baltimore Sun.

Areest of a "Sympathizer" in Mary Land.—Rockville, Nov. 25.—We have one of Brown's sympathizers with us, a man calling himself William McDougal or Douggal. He was committed to our jail on the 23d inst., and had a second hearing on the 24th, before Squire Braddock, of our town; after which, he was recommitted, for uttering sympathizing sentiments for "Old Brown." The language used was, that he thought Brown was doing right, and that he ought to free every negro in the South. He says he was born in Franklin county, Pa., but for the last twelve or fifteen years has been working in Maryland and Virginia. His wife and child are in Cumberland, Md., and his brothers and sisters live in Mon-Liverpool Breadstuff's Market .- The breadstuffs market is firm, and all qualities have slightly advanced.

Liverpool Provisions Market.—The market for provisions is generally dull. Beef is heavy for old, and holders are pressing their stocks on the market at a reduction. Pork is quiet but firmer for common. Bacon steady; new wanted. Lard steady at 57s. @ 59s. Tallow— Prices eaiser, but quotations are unchanged; Butchers's Association 58s. 9d. @ 59s. ginia. His wife and child are in Cumberland, Md., and his brothers and sisters live in Mon-Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashes steady; pots 27s. 6d., pearls 27s. 9d. @ 28s. Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice firm. Rosin steady roe county, Ohio. He says he had no idea of doing any harm in saying what he did. tine steady at 34s.

London Money Market.—Consols are 961 @

GERRIT SMITH'S INSANITY .- A letter from the resident physician of the Utica Asylum, dated the 21st, says that Gerrit Smith continues to improve. On the previous evening, he slept six hours continuously. He has begun to realize his condition, and fully appreciates the importance of his medical teatment as well as the continuous of his medical teatment. portance of his medical treatment, as well as acquiesces in all the means used for his restoration. Information from Peterboro' is to the toration. Information from Peterboro' is to the effect that his family regard his cure as certain.

Arrival of the Overland Mail. — St. Louis, Nov. 28.—The overland California mail ully considered their position, have determined

incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the public office, in the army and navy, among the working classes and men of

harmoniously.
Mining operations continued, and the weather was favorable. FROM CALIFORNIA .- New York, Nov. 26 .-

peror has the power of satisfying the army and navy, of gratifying the clergy, of winning over the Legitimists, and of securing the suffrages of an united people.

France.—A circular by Count Walewski anthree thousand passengers had arrived at San Francisco from Panama and the north during nounces that France has demanded from Sar-dinia 40,000,000 francs, for the expenses of the three days previous to the departure of the

mail.

The telegraph was in operation to a distance of 160 miles east of San Francisco on the Butterfield ronte, and would reach Vizala, 250 miles, by 1st of January.

There was more improvements in progress at San Francisco than at any period since 1854.

San Francisco than at any period since 1854.
The city was generally more prosperous than at any period since the revulsion.

Judge Terry has been indicted and placed under bond in the sum of \$10,000 to answer the charge of killing Senator Broderick in a

It was understood at San Francisco that Mr. Garrison had sold so Mr. Vanderbilt his entire New gold discoveries were constantly being made in the Washo valley. Another large amount of ore had reached San Francisco, which assayed from two to six thousand dollars

The Cornstalk vein is regarded as the richest silver mine in the world.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.—We find the following in the Towsontown Advocate:

"Military Organization.—A meeting was held at this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a troop of cavalry. Joshua M. Bosley, Eeq., presided, and T. Sturgis Davis asted as secretary. Resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting were passed, declaring that the exigencies of the times required our citizens to organize themselves, and to be prepared to maintain their rights."

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Flour and Meal.-There was a fair deman for super flour this morning, for export, and holders were firm, there being but little offering; sales comprised 800 bbls. Howard Street and 150 bbls. Ohio super at \$5.37½, and 700 bbls. City Mills do. at \$5.12½ per bbl. Corn meal is in limited demand at 3.874 (a \$4 for City Mills, and 4.25 (a) 4.37} per bbl. for Bran-

offered this morning, and the demand was mod erate, common to fair white selling at 1.10 \$1.25, good to prime 1.30 @ \$1.40, and che 1.42 @ \$1.45 per bushel; red sold at 1.10 (\$1.25 for inferior to prime, and a choice lot brought \$1.28 per bushel. Of corn, 15,500 bushels offered, and new white and yellow sold at 65 @ 75 cts.; prime old white at 82 @ 83 cts. measure, and do. yellow 83 @ 84 cts. per bushel do.; demand fair. Of oats, 6,700 bushels offered, and Maryland and Virginia sold at els offered, and Maryland and Virginia sold at 38 @ 41 cts., and Pennsylvania at 42 @ 46 cts. per bushel. Of rye, 300 bushels Pennsylvania offered, and sold at 90 @ 91 cts. per bushel; we quote Maryland and Virginia at 80 cts. per bushel.

Provisions.—The market continues quiet, for the want of steek. Pork—Sales of 50 bbls.

he want of stock. Pork .- Sales of 50 bbls Western mess at \$15.75, and 50 do. rump at \$11 per bbl.; we quote do prime at 11 \$11.25, and do. rump at 10.50 @ \$11 per b Bulk Meat."-We notice a sale of 20 hhds. sides, in dry salt, to arrive, at 81 cts.; we quote shoulders at 6 cts., and sides at 8 @ 8 cts. per lb. Bacon is in good jobbing demand for the South at 81 @ 101 cts. per lb for shoulders and sides, but the stock of shoulders is merely nominal; also, small lots hams at 11 @ 12½ cts. per lb. Lard.—We notice a sale of 50 bbls. new Western at 10½ cts.; we quote butchers' at 10½ @ 10½ cts., and refined 13 @ 13½ cts. per lb. Beef.—We notice a sale of 100 bbls. Western No. 1 at \$11.50 per bbl.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour has advanced 5 to 10 cts.; sales of 33,000 bbls. State at 5.10 @ \$5.20, Ohio at 5.65 @ \$5.75, and Southern at 5.60 @ \$5.80. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; sales of 42,000 bushels at an advance of 1 to 2 cts.; Southern white at \$1.50, red \$1.40; ern 1.35 @ \$1.37, and Milwaukee club 1.23 @ \$1.28. Corn is buoyant; sales of 19,000 bush els, yellow at 95 cts., new 75 @ 86 cts., and white at 78 cts. Pork heavy; mess 15 @ \$15.94, and prime \$11.121.

CINCINNATI MARKET. Nov. 26 .- Flour unchanged, with less activ-Red wheat 1.12 @ \$1.15, white 1.18 @ \$1.25. Provisions firm, but not much doing. Mess pork 15 @ \$15.50. Hogs are held firmly

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DECEMBER, NOW READY. CONTENTS.—The Experience of Samuel Absalom, Fillmaster; The Minister's Wooing; The Northern Lights and the Sars; Thomas Paine in England and in France; Ikanah Brewster's Tempanting; Magon em; "Strance countries for to see;" Benuty at B hiards; Italy, 1859; he Auron Borcalis; The Professor at the Brewster's The Professor at the Brewster's Table; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

at 6 @ \$6.25; no sales reported over \$6.

able; reviews and the per annum, or twenty-five methods.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five ents a number. Two copies, five dollars; Five copies, ten dollars. Upon the receipt of the subscription rice, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the subscription rice. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,

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SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST. Is published every Wednesday and Saturday WEERLY EVENING POST. Is published every Thursday.
Single copy, one year, in advance

Louis, Nov. 28.—The overland California mail of the 7th inst. has arrived.

An association had been formed at San Francisco for excluding Chinese from all employment except the lowest.

Trade had opened fair, and with encouraging prospects.

The Denver city express has arrived with dates to the 17th, and \$6,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government was working harmoniously.

Any larger number at the rate of One Boliar per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay all ways in advance. Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his services, or for ten subscribers he will receive a copy for six months. When a club of subscribers has been forwarded their papers at the same post office. Clergyment are subpired at the lowest club rates. Money may be forwarded at our risk. Specimen oppers of the Evening Post will be sent free to all who desire it.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT & CO.

674

Odice of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the formation of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau has a contract the first of the fi

674 Office of the Evening Post, 41 Nassau Sire t. cor Liberty. New York AZA ARNOLD.

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS The steamer Baltic arrived this morning, with \$1,750,000 from San Francisco November 5th. She brings 650 passengers, including the officers and crew of the frigate Saranac.

The rainy season had fairly commenced, and

Hon. C. Mason, late Commissioner of Patents. Hon. Thomas J. Rust, U. S. Senate. Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate. Hon. C. T. James, U. S. Senate. Hon. John Sherman, M. C.

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The National Era is a Political, Literary, and Family Newspaper. It is an uncompro-mising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power, an advocate of Personal, Civil. and Religious Liberty, and the friend of the Homestead Bill, and all measures calculated to give to Labor its just consideration, recompense and political weight. Regarding Slavery and the issues involved in it as the Great Political Question of the day, it has supported and will continue to support the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom. In printiple and policy the Era will continue to be, in all respects, what it has always been. The melancholy event which transferred its responsibilities to the present proprietor, will make no

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For the National Era: ERUPTIONS-THEIR CAUSES. For a few weeks past, there have been unusual upheavings in the public mind, caused primarily by the descent of Brown upon Virginia, and secondarily by the unparalleled efforts of the Sham Democracy to throw the entire responsibility of the transaction upon the Republican party, hoping to reduce thereby the majorities which they had reason to fear would overwhelm them at the elections then about to occur in some of the States. Probably no more violent threats of dissolution, or terrible predictions of revolution, anarchy, and bloodshed, have ever been vomited forth from the open mouthed craters of the Democratic press from nearly all sections of the Union, than upon this occasion. But the awful crisis has come and gone-election returns are recorded and read as usual-the sun shines, commerce flows on in its accustomed channels, and nobody is called on to assess damages done to the Union.

It was to be hoped that old Brown's manœuvres alrous to attempt to shift the responsibility ed on to assess damages done to the Union. would not soon find a parallel, but it is doubtful whether he is guilty of grosser inconsistencies in his foray upon Harper's Ferry than the Democracy in their political raid against the into a glow.

Rochester, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1859. Republicans. He certainly has the reputation of truthfulness and sincerity, even among hi enemies: but many Democratic politicians have persisted in making charges without the slight The overwhelming defeat of Governor Runest foundation in fact, while others were publicly known to be untrue. Now that elections are over for the present, we suppose terra firma

It is not, however, so much to the immediate political aspect of the agitation that we ask attention, as it is to those charges, made with apparent sincerity, that the discussion of the Slavery question at the North has been the sole cause of the late outbreak. It should be known to all that there are three distinct classes of Anti-Slavery men at the North, each advocating its own peculiar measures for the final extinc-tion of Slavery. The Republican party has planted itself upon the doctrine of non-extension of Slavery into the Territories, and the use of the powers of the Federal Government in favor of Freedom. It sanctions no attempt at where it already exists. Another class believes to the parties and issues of the day. He conthe Constitution an Anti-Slavery document, and | cludes as follows: that the General Government can legally control Slavery wherever it exists within the limits of its jurisdiction. Others still refuse a willing allegiance to the Government, and look to a dissolution of the Union as the only possible remedy. Now, it can hardly savor of sound sense to throw the blame indiscriminately upon all these, because their teachings have been entirely different, and would, of course, lead to totally diverse results.

But, without further delay, let us ask the

will stop quaking, the nervous Union-savers

spare their throats, and the general fearful

tendency of things to revolutionary explosive-

great question, Why is the North aroused? Why have the people of one portion of the Confederacy set their faces as flint against the existence and progress of an institution confined chiefly to the other? Why have political ma-jorities, based on the Anti-Slavery anti-extension principle, become common in almor every free State? Why have churches been rent pieces, drawing the separating line between free and slave territory? In short, why is the South arrayed against the North, and the North against the South? There be many "ties that bind," but they are not heeded in the contest. Is the fault with us? Are we disposed unjustto complain? Are there no motives but selfishness moving in this agitation? Is the soon as it becomes conscious of strength? Or are we acting in defence of our own rights and the rights of man? Let us see what history

ed into, Freedom was the rule, and Slavery the exception. Several of the States subsequently abolished it, and the practice was universally regarded as a political and social evil. Washington was in favor of political action for its removal. Madison would not admit it into the Constitution, and Jefferson trembled for his country while reflecting that God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever. Special the territory then belonging to the States, and the day, not distant, was confidently expected when Slavery should forever disappear. in process of time, slave products began to yield a larger profit, and slaveholders clung to chat-tel labor with a tenacity that refused admission to Missouri as a free State, after a severe and protracted contest. But a line was drawn and greed to in solemn council, which said to the slave power, thus far northward, and no farther,

tion, Congress was petitioned for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and other places then under its jurisdiction; but the prayers of the people were met at the very threshold of the halls of legislation and for a long time denied a hearing, or even a reception. In open defiance of sacred guaranties to the right of free speech and the press, men were mobbed for expressing their opinions in public, presses were demolished and thrown into the streets, and the lives of unoffending citizens sacrificed by a persecuting Pro-Slavery spirit. time when there was an abundance of unoccupied territory fertile in all the resources necessary to supply the wants of a dense population. California, though vigorously claimed, was lost to the South; but in the adjustment the free States were made to bow low in the dust, in submission to the behests of an infamou fugitive slave law. Four years later, in 1854,

Congressional enactments was begun. The wide to the advancing strides of the and slave labor met each other, face to face, under the promise of fair play and equal privi-Government, frauds were substituted for fair dealing, while large majorities were overcome were driven from home, and innocent men put to death, for no other crime than desiring Kansas to become a free State. These atroci-

the Slave Power, what is to be expected from the free laboring men of the North but a feeling of strong resentment? When or where is to be the ultimatum of the slaveholder? How can intelligent citizens look with any favor upon the nationalization of a system that degrates them, while there is no promise that its direct curses will not be visited upon their own persons or their posterity? The whitest slave has no more rights to be respected than the blackest. Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, did not limit his mud-sills to any particular color; nor did Senator Toombs pretend to say, that when he should call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill, they would all be black men.

In the light of such an array of aggressions

that at Harper's Ferry. They have the elewhen, by repeated acts of despotism and vio-lence, they have so surcharged some of their victims with suffering that they turn back upon them, and stir the live embers of insurrection

TEXAS-GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

nels, the regular Democratic, fire-eating, Afrientirely the disunion tendency in that State. councils, and that all may yet be well.
"H. R. RUNNELS." The Governor, in his annual message at the close of his official career, has given to the people one of the most temperate disquisitions upon Federal relations which we have read for many a day. His treatment of the Harper's Ferry affair is positively tame, and would not be regarded as "sound" in "Democratic" circles in the free States. He gives not the faintest hint of disunion; but merely berates his political opponents for their want of orthodoxy, and declares that the South will maintain her constitutional rights, which no one will dispute her right to do.

He reviewed the history of parties from the formation of the Federal Constitution down to age these things better. The viaticum for the present times. We extract all that relates civil, or rather a servile war, such as Spartacus

"A party which united with the advocates of the Wilmot proviso in 1848, in the support of Taylor, and afterwards voted for Fillmore with is Free Soil and black tariff record, (without the remotest prospect of success,) thereby evincing a willingness for the election of the Black Republican, Fremont, over Mr Buchanan, whose Administration they now pretend to sup-port, can surely have but little room to stand upon the platform of a Democratic organiza tion, which has been opposed by every word, deed, act, and sentiment of their whole lives. The hypocrisy and ridiculousness of such a preis to be presumed that all are for the Union under the Constitution—(as no organized party is known to exist in opposition to it)—but if the opinions of those claiming its advocacy as their own peculiar creed imply obedience and unacthorized exaction, then fealty to it would be increased as the conditional submission to capricious, sectional, and unauthorized exaction, then fealty to it would be inconsistent with the rights of the freemen of this or any other country. It does not partake of the spirit of those who pledged ceeded, the emergencies of war would immediate

tempted insurrection at Harper's Ferry, and which, though differing in the commission of the overt act, events have had counterparts in our own State within the last six months, not less ominous. From the open avowals of the Opposition in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland, of the intention to co-operate and join hands with the Black Republicans, it is not difficult to foresee what will be the conduct of those who are hastening the approach of danger by voluntarily pledging themselves to unconditional submission, and heaping upon those who will not bow to so base and slavish a heresy, the threadbare charges of secession and disunion. The attitude of affairs closely resembles that which existed prior to the Amerresembles that which existed prior to the American Revolution, when the patriots under the ican Revolution, when the patriots under the lead of Jefferson, Franklin, and other sages and heroes, exhausted every resource of argument and entreaty in their petitions to the British Government for an observance of the rights under its ancient constitution, as subjects of the Crown. This I regard as analogous to the position of the States Rights Democracy of the position of the States Rights Democracy of the

South and of the Union.

"A dissolution of the Union has not been sought, and perhaps never will be, as long as its existence is consistent with the rights guarantied by the Constitution. It is an alternative which would be perferred only to those intolerable and greater evils which caused the separation of the thirteen United Colonies from curb the unquiet spirits which such a crisis the mother country, of which Mr. Jefferson has well said there could be none greater 'than submission to a Government of unlimited

The States Rights Democracy rely upon the conviction that the Government was founded in the interests and affections of the people, and that upon them it must rely for nance and support; that it has derived its just powers from the consent of the governed, in the form and the extent prescribed by the Constitution as their only source; and when it shall have ceased to fulfil the object of its creation, and not till then, will arise a sufficient cause for its

dissolution.

"But the Opposition, by a loose construction of the Constitution, have always claimed for the General Government more extensive powers than are warranted by that instrument. From this view results, as a natural consequence, their doctrine of unconditional submission, which, by a higher-law construction, property of the People, and the general officers, or a law that respected for the respect gardless of protest or entreaty, or plighted faith, and the whole Territorial field opened From this view results, as a natural conse-Slave duence, their doctrine of unconditional sub-of free mission, which, by a higher-law construction, makes the agent superior to the principal, and binds the latter to obey without a murmur the erection of schools and churches, and the under the promise of fair play and equal privi-leges of settlement. But no sooner was an unfavorable result to the slave interest antici-pated, than the cohorts of oppression com-menced the process of expelling the Free-State pioneers from a soil which Congress had just declared should be profectly free to the process. declared should be perfectly free to the people of all the States, for the purposes of permanent powers are clearly limited and confined by a literally enslaved, must go more home to the written Constitution, may use force to cause the sovereign States which adopted that instrument to obey its most unjust and unconstitu-

tional measures.

"From this same system of false construc-tion has sprung the issues of squatter or Ter-ritorial sovereignty, which ambitious and blind-Rasas to become a lree State. These atrocties were not only winked at by a National Executive, but the perpetrators were encouraged and sustained by the strong arm of Federal power. In the midst of the strife came next in order the great Pacificator, a grand-Finality, the Dred Scott decision, throwing the broad mantle of constitutional protection over slave property in State and Territory; and from this high authority we are told there is no appeal.

Again: The advocates of slaveholding now deny the evil tendencies of the institution, and claim for it the extraordinary merit of the highest form of civilization and most perfect enlightenment. They claim also the Divine sanction, as a philanthropic and christianizing method of elevating the African race. If these things are so, it should be encouraged, not opposed—propagated, not restricted. Now, in view of such pretensions on the part of slave-holders, and the alarming encroachments of the Slave Power, what is to be expected from the Slave Power powers on the Power powers on the Slave Power ed partizans have seized upon as a new element stitution of private property was to be abol of agitation. The doctrine that the Territories ished, and the proceeds of the labor and plun-

of freemen are not those of invasion and bloodshed, but the instruments of legitimate, peaceful action. There is no disposition among sane men to seek the eradication of an acknowledged evil by the use of an admitted curse. We cannot, therefore, plead guilty to those charges of complicity in late acts of violence thrown out to profusely by Pro-Slavery men. We have not thus advised. Southern men must look among themselves for the causes of disturbances like that at Herney's Form. There have the shall we submit without the utterance of a own answer, first, last, and forever, is unconditionally, No! Silence at this juncture, in view of the peculiar political position of Texas, may be misconceived and misconstrued. Equality and security in the Union, or independence eutside of it, should be the motto of every Southern State. "I entertain the most devout conviction that

> SHARP COMMENTS UPON HARPER'S FERRY.

From the London Times of Nov. 5. Lord Macaulay describes Frederick the Great with much humor, as fighting pitched battles with corrosive sublimate pills in one pocket and a quantity of bad verses in the other. The Em peror Otho's equipment for a civil war, in which were to be decided the fortunes of the whole civilized world, was, according to Juvenal, a pocket looking glass. Sir Charles Napier de-fined the outfit of a good officer on hard duty to consist of a razor, a piece of soap, and one clean shirt. But in the New World, they manmight have commanded, in the United States is something very different, but quite as characteristic of the land and the people as the poison and bad verses of Frederick, the mirror of Otho, or the razor of Napier. A few desperate men drew together, and, with views of which we are yet very imperfectly informed, seized upon an armory of the Government situated in remote and most picturesque region at the confluence of two mighty rivers on the confines of Maryland and Virginia. They seem to be provided neither with arms nor numbers. We hear of no concert between them and the negroes of the surrounding districts. The place which they have chosen for their operations is not very distant from the great city of Baltimore or the seat of the Federal Government at their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, in defence of the liberties of these States.

"There can be few so blind to the lights | affairs of the insurrection by means of a written Constitution, and that, in the much more which are gathering around us, as not to see probable event of failure, the law of the cor

> vile war, but simply moving an amendment as the insurgents at Harper's Ferry contem-plated calling together would have required something more than a President and Vice President, something more than a division of Government into executive, legislative, and judicial, and that martial law, or the will of must call forth, than a Constitution, based on a Congress, consisting of ten members, elected by universal suffrage, and a chief justice and four puisne judges appointed in the same manner. The spirit of the Provisional Government of Tuscany seems to have crossed the Atlantic, and alighted with outstretched wings on the banks of the Shenandoah and the Po tomac. Just as the Tuscan Government has employed the brief leisure allowed it to organ-ize Italy for defence in proposing subjects for statuary, and offering prizes for essays on the art of draining marshes, so the leaders of the black insurrection can find no more suitable subject to occupy their minds on the eve of literally ensiaved, must go more home to the hearts and passions of men than these cold abstractions, this melancholy pedantry of order and civilization in the midst of fire and slaughter. We observe an allusion in this strange document, which would doubtless be keenly appreciated, to the necessity of reuniting scattered families; but we cannot see why the institution of private property was to be about

weapons openly, as if they supposed that men fighting for their lives and liberties would re-quire a distinct permission before they ven-tured to violate the law which forbids slaves

and open avowals of prominent Southern men, will any one wait longer to look after an index of the feeling in the free States? There is no longer room for doubt upon this question of agitation. The freemen of the North are defending their own rights and the rights of their children. Every aggressive movement strikes the sensitive Northern mind like the lash falling slave. Each act of usurpation has become an electric spark that sends a thrill through the entire network of free nerve, and rings the simultaneous bell-note of warning beside every hearth-stone throughout the North. A spirit of resistance is aroused, but not of retaliation. The great heart of Freedom beats not for revenge, but throbs for humanity still. The weapons of the great body of freemen are not those of invasion and bloodshed, but the instruments of legitimate, peaceful action. There is no disposition among sane men to seek the eradication of an acknowledged evily be use of an admitted curse. We cannot, therefore, plead guilty to those charges of the free States. It is the existence of agitation, will any one wait longer to look to it self-with the southern people are no longer to look to it as the chief reliance for the maintenance of the irreduced among a large and bitterly as the circle of the support of the Southern people are no longer to look to it as the chief reliance for the maintenance of the irreduced among a large and bitterly as the circle and in the court, and the circle and in the court of retaliation. The great heart of Freedom beats not for revenge, but throbs for humanity still. The weapons of the great body of freemen are not those of invasion and bloods shed, but the instruments of legitimate, peaceful action. There is no disposition among sane men to seek the eradication of an acknowledged evil by the use of an admitted curse. We cannot, therefore recommend the court of the free States. It is the existence of agitation and bring the free States are admitted to the security of the support of the southern States of America. ica, we cannot bring ourselves to wish that their bonds may be broken by an experiment so frightful as that which has once again been tried, and has once again failed—the experi-ment of a servile war. There was a time when the best men in America looked on Slavery as questions, calculated to endanger our domestic polity, or our peace and security as equal members of the Confederacy, should cease.

Our prayers have not been granted, and now and looked forward to the time when the bonds should drop from the hands of the African, and murmur or complaint—without even offering a the assertion of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are free and equal, should murmur or complaint—without even offering a reason to combat the false dogmas of Anti-Slavery propagandism, however insidions and covert its form, or hidden in its object? My own answer, first, last, and forever, is uncondiguage of the Southern slaveholder is now rather that Freedom is an exceptional institution, des-tined one day to be swallowed up in the more natural and more humane rule of Slavery. We cannot, therefore, be surprised to see such reasoners reminded, from time to time, by warnings like that afforded by the Harper's Ferry insurrection, how insecure is the basis or which the slave-owner builds, and how danger can slave-trade nominee for re-election to the office of Governor, appears to have squelched office of Governor, appears to have squelched office of Governor, appears to have squelched patriotism, the Divine Being will smile on your ous it is for a notion which carries so venomous a servent in her bosom, to be forever trifting a serpent in her bosom, to be forever trifting with the possibility of a foreign war, the first effect of which must almost necessarily be to rouse the sleeping destroyer into life and activ-From the London News, Nov. 2.

Harper's Ferry is particularly well and ver-laringly chosen, if chosen at all, as the seat of an insurrection. On the frontier between Vir ginia and Maryland, at the confluence of great rivers, and the junction of State railways, and the centre of a net of telegraphic wires, it would have been a post of great importance, even if there had not been an arsenal from which a a great negro population might be armed. If the recent moods of the masters and the State politicians had been less fierce, and their lanuage and acts less oppressive, we might have hoped that the parties might come to fair terms before much mischief is done. As it is, we can New York. emper of the masters in the vindictive conduct f the slaves. The negroes have shown wonder ful patience, and, on occasion, a very remark-able generosity; but the Maryland slave traders and free-negro haters have not appealed to the best, but to the worst, parts of their human nature in their recent dealings with their precarious human property, and there may well be apprehension of the result. We mean only as to what may have been done in the first out-break. No doubt the rising would be immediately put down by the Federal and State forces. This is to be hoped on every account, for the doom of Slavery in the Republic, espe cially in the frontier States, and above all Maryland, is so clear and so closely impending, that every breach of order is likely to be a mere nischief-an impediment, and no furtherance If the masters were wise, they would know how to turn the occasion to advantage for getting rid of their burden and curse; but Marylan slaveholders, who cannot bear the presence of

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSO-The thirteenth annual meeting of the Ameri-

Wednesday, October seven o'clock P. M. meeting with prayer. Rev. J. E. Roy The following were appointed as a Business

Committee : Rev. W. W. Patton, Illinois. Rev. O. Emerson, Iowa. Rev. William De Loss Love, Wisconsin. Richard P. Waters, Esq., Mass.
Lewis Tappan, Esq., New York.
Rev. A. Mahan, Michigan.
Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D., New York,

preached the Annual Sermon before a very large congregation, from Isaiah LXII, 1—10: "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth. Go through, go through the gates; pre-pare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people."

After the sermon, the Association adjourned,

o meet Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, for

Thursday morning, eight o'clock. Members of Association joined with the members of the First Church in their morning prayer meeting. At nine o'clock, the Association was called to order for business by Rev. President Blanchard, of Galesburg, Ill., Vice President, and united in singing the Missionary Hymn; after which, prayer was offered by Rev. L. Taylor, of Bloomington, Ill. Rev. William E. Holyoke, of Polo, Ill., was appointed Assistant Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary, J. E. Roy, of Chicago. On motion, a Committee on Nominations was appointed by the Chair, as follows, viz:

Prof. Henry E. Peck, Ohio. Rev. J. E. Roy, Chicago. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New York. Rev. Warren Cochran, Wisconsin. H. B. Spelman, Esq., Ohio.

Rev. G. Whipple, Corresponding Secretary, reported a letter from Prof. Cleveland, express-ing regret for his absence, and inviting the Association to hold their next meeting at Phila-delphia.

The Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, read his Report, with the Auditor's certificate, which was unanimously accepted, and ordered to be printed.

For fisce	al yea	r ending 13	3th Septemb	er, 1859.
Sept., see	Am.	Missionary	for Nov.	\$2,735.36
Oct.	44	"	Dec.	4,708.59
Nov.	46		Jan.	4,607.82
Dec.	44	"	Feb.	4,114.38
Jan.	44		March	4,848.69
Feb.	44	46	April	4,298.60
March	66	46	May	3,755,75
April	66	46	June	2,562 37
May	46	46	July	5,236.30
June	46	. "	Aug.	3,077.90
July	66	- "	Sept.	1,980,71
Aug.	44	"	Oct.	8,585.29
			of the same	50 517 50

Cash on hand 13th Sept., 1858
Money borrowed and debts incurred,
deducting debts due to the Associ-

4.617.65 55,222.83 EXPENDITURES. For Home Missions, including col-11.373.63 For Ojibue and Ottawa Missic 2.148.08 For Canada Mission 743 53 For Coptic Missien For publications:

5,101.86 368.37 58.05
337.68
350.22
A little plant is found upon the prairies of Texas, called the "compass flower," which, under all circumstances of climate, changes of weather, rain, frost, or sunshine, invariably turns its leaves and flower toward the north, thus affording an unerring guide to the traveller, who, unaided by the needle, seeks to explore those wast plains alone.

PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY. \$5,160.00 taries, Treasurer, Clerks, &c. -Borrowed money, part of \$5,628.41 in last year's acc't Balance, being cash on hand 13th 2,463,80 457.88 Sept., 1859

55 222 83

EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL ERA."

JUST PUBLISHED,

CHARLES H. BRAINARD,

COMMENCEMENT OF THE TWENTIETH VOL-

UME.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

NO. CXV. CONTENTS. [DECEMBER

WASHINGTON IN 1859.
With Nine Illustrations of the New Public Buildings.
HOLIDAYS IN COSTA RICA. By Thomas F. Meaghe

THE ENCHANTED TITAN.
AN ARWISTICE.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER. Illustrated.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OF STONEBURGH.
OUR OLD PEW.
W'SDOM AND GOODNESS.
PEGULAR HABITS. BY Fitz Hugh Ludlow.
NOFES OF CHARLES LAMB TO THOMAS ALLSOP BY George William Curis.
"VENI, VIDI, VICI."
A BIT OF ANGLING.

"INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS.

With Sixteen Islustrations.

INSECTS DESTRUCTIVE TO WHEAT.

With Twenty three Illustrations.

THE ENCHANTED TITAN.

EDITOR OF "THE NATIONAL ERA."

SPLENDID LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT OF DR. BAILEY, drawn by D'Avignon, from an original photograph by McClees, is just published by C. H. BRAINARD, No. 7 Tensont Row, Boston.

Price One Dollar; on receipt of which sum, it will be sent, free #7 postage, to any part of the United States. Size of the print 19 by 24 inches.

Uniform with the above, and furnished on the same terms, postraits of Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, Theodore Parker, Raiph Waldo Emerson, John Sherman, and John P. Hase. We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of Lewis Tappan, Treasurer of the American Missionary Association, for the year ending September 13th, 1859, with the vouchers, and find the same to be correct; leaving a balance of cash in his hands of four hundred HENRY W. LONGFELLOW and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents. By D'Avignon, from an original daguetreotype.

"It looks the poet, the maker, and the see, as he as ears in his best and truest aspect."—Atlas and Bes. JAMES O. BENNETT, Auditors.

ANTHONY LANE,

The Report of the Corresponding Secretary,
Rev. George Whipple, for the Foreign Depart
ment of the Association, was presented; after
which, Rev. John White offered remarks upon
that part of the Report relating to the Mendi
Mission in Africa, of which he is a member.
The Chairman of the Business Committee,
Rev. W. Patton reported a series of resolu-Rev. W. W. Patton, reported a series of resolu tions for the consideration of the Association

Rev. Mr. Jones, of Michigan, then offered some remarks upon the Mission among the Indians at Grand Traverse Bay.

The Secretary of the Home Department, Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, presented the Report of that Department of the Reports of t partment. On motion to accept the Reports of both Secretaries, after remarks by Rev. William De Loss Love, of Wisconsin; Prof. H. E. Peck, of Ohio; Secretary Whipple, Lewis Tappan, Esq., Prof. Cowles, of Ohio; Rev. Mr. Cherry. of Michigan; it was voted to accept them and to order them to be printed with the minutes. Closed with prayer by Rev. G. B. Hubbard. Recess till two o'clock.

"VENI, VIDI, VICI."
A BIT OF ANGLING.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
BUTOR'S TABLE.
BUTOR'S TABLE.
BUTOR'S DAWER.
SPRIGGINS'S VOYAGE OF LIFE.
Eighteen Humorous Drawings by McLenan.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
With Two Illustrations. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Association convened at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. George Schlosser, of Illinois; a Committee of Enrolment, consisting of Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Mich-Rev. H. W. Cobb, of Illinois; Jaco

schlosser, of Illinois; a Committee of Enrolment, consisting of Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Michigan; Rev. H. W. Cobb, of Illinois; Jacob Butler, Esq., of Iowa; was appointed.

The resolution reported by the Business Committee were then taken up seriatim, and after discussion and amendment were adopted.

Prof. Peck, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following gentlemen for officers for the coming year:

President—Rev. D. Thurston, Maine.

Vice Presidents—F. D. Parish, Esq., Ohio; Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Pennsylvania; Rev. Jonathan Blanchard, Illinois; J. P. Williston, Esq., Massachusetts; Arthur Tappan, Connecticut; Jacob Butler, Esq., Iowa; E. D. Holton, Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Sandel Willing Esq., Isq., Ohior, Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Sandel Willing Esq., Isq., Ohior, Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Sandel Willing Esq., Isq., Ohior, Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Sandel Willing Esq., Isq., Ohior, Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Wisconsin.

Esq., Sandel Willing Esq., Isq., I

g, and the Convention adjourned, to meet in

in less than ten years, paid more than a quarter of a million of dollars to American Authors and Arist*.

The Publishers gratefu-ly acknowledge that this large
out ay has been remunerative beyond their most sangume
expectations. They hoped from the first that the Magazine would "make its way into the hands or the family
circle of every intelligent extizen of the United States,"
but the number of these readers has proved far greater
than they anticipated. They believe that the circulation
of the Magazine will continue to increase with the growth
and population of the country. For the spirit and manner in which it will bereafter be conducted, they can offer
no better guaranty than the contents of the Volumes
already issued.

White the Magazine will continue to be sustained by
the witers whose papers have gained for it its distinctive character, a largety welcome will be given to new Authors. Almost every Number has introduced fresh names
to the reading puble; and the Editors trust that their list
of Contributors will be yet more enlarged. Thursday Evening, half past seven o'clock,
Association convened for the purpose of celebrating the Lord's Supper. Rev. G. F. Magoun, of Iowa, made remarks, and administered the bread, and Rev. C. F. Martin, late of the the free negro on any foot of soil in the State, are not wise; and they will doubtless make the difference of the wine. After singing, Rev. John White, of the Mendi Mission, made an address on the Foreign Work, and presented for examination an African lad from the Mission school. Rev. O. Emerson also made an address upon the

subject of the Home Work.
On motion of Rev. W. W. Patton, it was voted TERMS.

One Copy for One Year - \$3.00
Two Copies for One Year - 5.10
Three or more Copies for One Year (each) 2.00
And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of Ten Suson motion of Rev. W. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. On motion of Rev. W. Patton, it was voted to adopt the recommendation of the Executive Committee to discontinue the Ojibue Mission. SCRIBERS.
Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, \$4 00.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, New York. sions, for the next year, so prepared that they was can be conveniently referred to separate Committees for consideration and report. MR. BROADWAY PINNED TO THE WALL.

On motion of Rev. George Whip voted that the thanks of the Asso presented to the Committee of Arrangements in Chicago, to the trustees of the First Congregational Church, and to the people of Chicago, for their hospitality in entertaining the mem-bers of the Association; and also to the choir. After singing the Doxology, and prayer by

the President, the Association adjourned sine Resolutions in a future paper.

A HIGH TRIBUTE TO REPUBLICAN

The Central Reform Committee, in an address reviewing the late riots in Baltimore. up a close with recommending to the people of that up a city the adoption of the Republican legislation of New York. The gentlemen composing this committee are Democrats, but necessity has done away with prejudice, and forced this high tribute to the wisdom and disinterestedness of the political opponents who established the present guaranties of property and civil rights in our city:
"Our functions as a committee are now at

fast Table, a right royal medicine, which goes direct to the spot. Read:

My Drar Sir: I have received and examined the beautiful specimens of your art, you have had the kindness to send me. They are very fine, and real ze the possibility, of which I spoke in a marvellous way.

These crowds caught in the very suitudes which lasted but for the space of a heart's beat are really wonderful. They show us how impossible it is to reproduce nature except by making nature reproduce herself. Since I wrote my article, thave obtained a few apecimens by a London Company, but no instantaneous views that I have seen appear to me at all equal to some of yours. an end; but, in conclusion, we most earnestly advise you to apply to the Legislature for the enactment of laws which are indispensably necessary for any thorough and permanent re-form in your city government. The bitter ex-perience of the last few years demonstrates the "First. Of a registry law.

"Second. Of a law providing for the appointment, by commissioners selected by the Legislature, of proper judges and clerks of election.

"Third. Of a considerable increase of the Thanking you very sincerely for this generous token of your regard, I am very truly yours,

Mr. E. Anthony, 308 Broadway, N. Y. number of voting precincts. Mr. E. Anthony, 308 Broadway, N. Y.

There now dear Broadway, take its medicine like a good boy. It had sent some of its best specimens to the "Autorat," but he did not find them "at all equal to some of ours," A nice pill—do you good—feel better in the morning.

What was that you said? The Autorat's is only an American opinion? American pills perhaps don't agreewith your constitution, and we will give you a nice English medicine. Open mouth wide now, and swallow a nittle from the Journal of the Birmingham Photographic Society:

"Fourth. Of an entire organization of the police, who should be appointed, as in the city of New York, by commissioners elected by the Legislature, and paid by the Treasurer of State out of money derived from taxes to be levied on the city. The police should be selected without regard to party, and should be selected for a period of five years, subject to removal for misbehaviour.

"We also recommend that the reform asso-

tle from the Journal of the Birmingham Photographic Society:

"We have received a letter from Mr. Anthony, of New York, containing three Stereoscopic Views of Broadway, taken instantaneously. The noble street is represented thronged with earnages and foot passengers. All is life and motion The rotting omnibus hores are caught with two feet off the ground, boys are running—men walking, riding, driving earrying weights—ladies sweeping the dirty pavement with their long dresses, or traiting up their crinoline and displaying their pretty ankles as they trip over the crossings, exactly as they do in Europe. We learn more from this Stereoscopic glimpse of Broadway than from a whole library of books of travels. In particular, the picture taken in the rain has a charming atmospheric effect; the eye is earned slong a mile of noble nous a and shops, each more hazy than its neighbor, until you lose everything in an infinity of misty distance. ciations in the different wards be continued, and that by them a new central committee o twenty members be chosen, on whom should be devolved the very important duty of adopting and prosecuting all the necessary measures contest the recent fraudulent ele to secure by appropriate legislation the desired

reforms. WILLIAM WOODWARD, Chairman.
William Dean. J. Hanson Thomas.
Thos. J. Cochran.
E. W. Robinson. A. C. Robinson, M. D.
Robert Earickson. Michael Warner. distance. "In reply to Mr. Anthony's query about us European photographers, we can only say we know of no pictures save two or three of Wilson's best, which could be put; compari on with twose which he has sent; and we old world stick-in-the mud fellows must take care, or the Yankoes will go shead of us." James Musgrave. James Hooper, jun C.W. Bradford, M. D. Alexander Russel. Richard Fonder. William Swinde James P. Thomas. Edward Moon. William Swindell. Yankees will go shead of us."

And now, dear Broadway, we are sure all that naughty
conceit will be carried out of you, and as soon as you fee
well enough to walk out, call in at 368, and we will show
you what an Instantanees Stereoscopic View is, for we
don't think you have ever seen one.

Your friend, Louis Muller. Joseph H. Reiman, William G. Brown. A. A. Chapman. C. D. HINKS, Secretary.

The Richmond Enquirer has been one of the That the public may judge, each man for himself, of the merits of the respective Instantaneous Views, we have samples of both side by side at our store.

They will find that our Instantaneous Views taken in the rata are better than "so called" of the London Company taken in the bright sunshine.

We do not speak without the evidence to show. Call in and see. most clamorous in denunciation of Gov. Sew-ard's remark about the "irrepressible conflict." It turns out now that the Enquirer itself pro-mulgated the doctrine two years before Gov. Sevard did. The following is from its files of "Two opposite and conflicting forms of so

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEREOciety cannot, among civilized men, coexist and endure. The one must give way, and cease to exist; the other becomes universal.

"If free society be unnatural, immoral, and unchristian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system old as the world, as universal as man."

As this was universal to the state of the sta SCOPIC EMPORIUM.

universal as man."

As this was uttered by a Southern Democratic organ, of course it is orthodox, but in the mouth of Senator Seward it is treason. A "conflict" may be talked of, provided it is promised to end in universal Slavery, but not if it promises to end in universal Freedom.—Albany Journal.

E. ANTHONY.

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W. G. SNETHEN.

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY. WASHINGTON, D. C. ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

Washington City, August 1, 1859. *The REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this city are havin repared and published, under the supervision of the congressional Republican Executive Committee, a series Congressional Republican Executive Commistee, a series of valuable Political Tracts, compiled principally from Congressional and other offic. al records, and containing facts which are deemed important to be presented to the attention of the masses, that they may be prepared to ote knowingly on the leading political issues of the day.

The want of such reliable official compilations has ong been felt by the party.

We desire to ask the co-operation of the chairmen and nembers of the different "Republ can State Central Com-

mittees," to give publicity and circulation to these Tracts. With a view to that object, we particularly desire to be urnished with the names and post office address of the members of each State Committee, and also with a list of the Republican newspapers in each State and Territory, in order that we may send copies of these Tracts as they re issued.

Newspapers are requested to publish these Tracts as

they shall appear, and also to give publicity to this notice and the terms upon which the Tracts are furnished. LEWIS CLEPHANE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CIRCULATE DOCUMENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASH THE REPUTICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASH-INGTON are having prepared and published a series of Political Tracts, under the supervision of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee, which it is earnestly hoped the friends of the Republican cause will take immediate steps to have put in general circula-They are furnished at the cheap rate of 75 cents per

hundred copies, free of postage.

The following Tracts have already been published: Tract No. 1. HOW WE ARE GOVERNED.-Being an expose of the Frauds and Expenditures of the presen Administration for party purposes.

Fract No. 2. LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS .- Being a complete analysis of the votes on the Hamestead Bitt ract No. 3. THE ATTITUDE OF NATIONAL PAR-TIES IN RESPECT TO A PACIFIC RAILROAD. Tract No. 4. THE SLAVE TRADE.—Showing that the proceedings and debates during the last session of the late Congress indicate a most marked deterioration of moral sentiment at the South in respect to the African slave trade, and are fearfully ominous of the near approach of the time when, at any rate in the Gulf States ract No. 5. OVERLAND ROUTES TO THE PA-CIFIC-THE BUTTERFIELD CONTRACT. Tract No. 6. OPPOSITION OF THE SOUTH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF OREGON AND OF WASH

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The following Circular has been scattered about our an entirent degree "-North American and U. S. Grazette.
"One of the neatest and most attractive little works
ever issued"—The Press.
"A very pious well-written production, such as may
be sung with propriety in any Christian family. The
work is gotten up with admirable illustrations."—Evening
Bulletin. "From certain advertisements and circulars which have been recently issued, it appears that a New York house, whose efforts at Stereoscopic Photography have but very lately commenced, lay claim to the earliest pub-lications of Instantaneous View."

Doubtlets they have inadvertently fallen into this Bulletin.
"It should be in every family in the land."-Pennsyl-

"It should be in every family in the land."—Pennsylvanian.
"It is a beautiful tribute to the lamer ted Tyng, the author of the charge, 'Stand up for Jeaus,' and w'll be nacful in rousing thousands to imitate his bright example."—
New York Observer.
"May their presentation in this form assist in extending his dying charge, and fixing upon many minds the injunction, 'Stand up for Jeaus'!"—Christian Observer.
"A graceful little volume, and very prettily got up.
Each verse of the poem founded on the dying words of
the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, is here tilustrated with an
appropriate engraving, and the poem is set to music "Doubtless they have inadvertently fatter into mis error.

"At the same time, justice to the London Stereoscopic Company demands that the mistake be peremptorally corrected. More than twelve months since, the London Company's eminent artist, Mr. Williams, succreded in taking instantaneous Views for the Stereoscope, of New York eity, harbor, river, &c. Justly therefore is it claimed for the London Stereoscopic Company, and universally is it admitted by all impartial testimony, that their productions, instantaneous and otherwise, were the first, and the finest, that have ever been offered to the public.

"To confirm this statement, nothing is requisite but an actual inspection of the views in question.

"So BROADWAY, N. Y."

Now, who this Mr. Broadway is, who has taken up the eudgel so valiantly, we do not know, but if is evident by the affix of N. Y. to his name that he means to let it be understood he is "No Yankee."

In reply to his card, however, we would offer friend Broadway two hittle pills to swallow, which will no doubt "peremptorily correct" the sifficulty he finds in digesting our Instantaneous Views.

The first pill is compounded by The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, a right royal medicine, which goes direct to the spot. Read:

Beston, August 31, 1859.

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THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

age 12 cents.

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"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work mass have cost a great deal of labortons research, and it expanses the contains just the kind of information that should be mere generally known in all sections of the centry. We hope these will be a public demand for thousands of copies."

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THIS excellent establishment is ment eligibly situated within one hundred yards of the United States Capitol, being the nearest building of the kind to the two Houses of Congress have taken rooms every year, and have bestowed the highest prain upon its convenience and healthy location. The propuetor, having been engaged for many years in the host business, had it built a few years ago under his own 18-pervision, and it is therefore farmished throughout with all the necessary appliances requisite in a first clave hotel. It contains forty airy rooms, including the first har-room of any hotel in the city, with an excellent wine cellar attached; a Billiard room, for two tables. Sowing-salcon, with two alleys; and a Pistol and Rifle Gallery 120 feet long; a fine kitchen, with superior Range, and a Duning room which will comfortably seat 173 per cons. Bells for all the rooms, Gas throughout the house, and numerous other out-buildings, with a good garden, are at tached to the premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to men under the other premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to men under the other premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to men and the premises.

None but responsible persons need apply, and to men underson of congress and others who intend to remain in Washington during the coming long account generally engage apartments early in the Fall. Address.

JAMES CASPARIS,

MRS. MARY N. WILSON will furnish Boarding and Lodging, at No. 325 Pennsylvania avenue, Dearly opposite Browns' Hotel.

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No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seve streets, and opposite the Bank of Washington, begies to call the attention of Senators. Members of Congra a d Strangers, who intend keeping house here du the session, to an examination of their stock of the and selected Family Groceties, Tess, Wines, Liquad Segars, which we will warrant to piease, and dithem in any part of the city free of extra charge.

AVER'S AGUE CURE FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

tent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Ril lious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of Diseases originating in Biliary Derange ment, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Cou-

That which protects from or prevents this be of immense service in the communities vails. Precession is better than cure, for a capes the risk which he must run in viole this baleful distemper. This "Care" expels poison of Fever and Ague from the avaiem, the development of the disease, if taken o preach of its premonitory symptoms. It is best remedy ever yet discovered for this plaints but also the cheapest. The large

girl,

blight desert now, near t calml end, v not, e she ha that a sunsh tered eventt who h it is e the ol god eo made desolat Som Beale sunless that, w loving, of men she m

an invaluable protection to emigi-elling or temporarily residing in the fraken occasionally or daily while tion, that will be excreted from the accumulate in sufficient quantity. Hence it is even more valuable for and few will ever safter from hims themselves of the protection this residence. enseives of the protection this remedy afford

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

are so composed that disease within the range of tion can rarely withstand or evade them. The trating properties search, and cleanse, and in every portion of the human organism, correcting cased action, and restoring its healthy valud in-consequence of these properties, the invalid who down with pain or physical debitity is assonish-his health or energy restored by a remedy at one ne and inviting. his health of energy restored by a remony at once so sim-ple and inviting.

Not only do they care the every-day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to turnal graits my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cares and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from Disordered Stomach, Nausen, Indigestion, Pans in and Marchiel Inaction of the Boucle, Flusteliery, Less of Appens,

Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Less of Appells, Jassafice, and other kindred complaints, arising irom a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

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